(59)

United Nations A/51/100

General Assembly
Fifty-first session

17 July 1996

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-first regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

Page

I. Introduction 13

II. Annotated list 14

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Portugal 14
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation 14
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-first session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee 14
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee 14
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly 15
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees 16
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly 18
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations 19
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee 19
9. General debate 20

---

* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1996 (A/51/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 19 July 1996 (A/51/150).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1] 21
11. Report of the Security Council 22
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council 23
13. Report of the International Court of Justice 24
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 24
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 25
    (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 26
    (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice 26
16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations 28
17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
    (a) Election of the members of the International Law Commission 29
    (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council 30
    (c) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 30
    (d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme 31
18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 32
    (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 32
    (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors 33
    (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 34
    (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal .. 34
    (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission .. 35
    (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 35
    (h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit 36
    (i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme 37
19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 37
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 38

---

[1] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (decision 50/475 of 23 December 1995).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

21. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
    - (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 38
    - (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1] 39
    - (c) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan 43
    - (d) Assistance to the Palestinian people 44
22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States 45
23. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee 45
24. Law of the sea:
    - (a) Law of the sea 46
    - (b) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks 48
    - (c) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; and fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources 49
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community 50
26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization 50
27. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 51
28. Universal Congress on the Panama Canal 51
29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union 52
30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States 52
31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference 53
32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic 54
33. The situation in the Middle East[2] 54
34. Assistance in mine clearance 56
35. Question of Palestine[1] 57

---

[2] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.117).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

36. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters 59
37. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3] 60
38. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 60
39. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security 61
40. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[4] 62
41. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies 66
42. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity 66
43. The situation in Burundi 67
44. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[5] 68
45. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development . . 69
46. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields 70
47. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1] 71
48. Strengthening of the United Nations system[1] 71
49. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) 72
50. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 72
51. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 72
52. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security 73
53. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait 74
54. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations 74

---

[3] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.103).

[4] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.118).

[5] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.121).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

55. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development 74
56. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[6] 75
57. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[6] 75
58. Question of Cyprus[6] 76
59. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[6] . . 78
60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament 78
61. Reduction of military budgets:
    (a) Reduction of military budgets 79
    (b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures 79
62. Question of Antarctica 80
63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament 81
64. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields 81
65. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 82
66. Implementation of the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty 82
67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East . 83
68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia 84
69. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 84
70. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 85
71. General and complete disarmament:
    (a) Notification of nuclear tests 86
    (b) Transparency in armaments 86
    (c) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes 86

---

[6] This item, which has not been considered by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 50/475 of 23 December 1995). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fiftieth session.

Contents (*continued*)

Page

(d) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament 86
(e) Relationship between disarmament and development 86
(f) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms 86
(g) Regional disarmament 86
(h) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 86
(i) Nuclear disarmament 86
(j) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects 86

72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme 90
(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services ... 90
(c) Regional confidence-building measures 90
(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 90
(e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons 90

73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission 92
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament 92
(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 92
(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research 92
(e) Confidence-building measures (resolution 49/77 D) 92

74. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 94
75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 94
76. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 95
77. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 95
78. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) .. 96
79. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty 97
80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction .. 97

Contents (*continued*)

Page

81. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 98
82. Effects of atomic radiation 98
83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 99
84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 101
85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 104
86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects 104
87. Questions relating to information 105
88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 106
89. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination 107
90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 108
91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 109
92. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 109
93. Question of East Timor 110
94. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia 111
95. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations 112
96. Macroeconomic policy questions:
    (a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries 112
    (b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade 112
    (c) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries 113
    (d) Financing of development 113
    (e) External debt crisis and development 114

Contents (*continued*)

Page

97. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation 115
    (a) Trade and development[3] 116
    (b) Food and sustainable agricultural development 119
    (c) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy 120
    (d) Industrial development cooperation 121
    (e) Cultural development 121
    (f) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) 121
    (g) Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 122

98. Environment and sustainable development:
    (a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 123
    (b) Special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 125
    (c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 125
    (d) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 126
    (e) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind 127

99. Operational activities for development 127

100. Training and research:
    (a) United Nations University 128
    (b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research 129

101. Agenda for development:[7]
    (a) Agenda for development 130
    (b) Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership 131

102. First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) 132

103. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 132

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice 133

105. International drug control 135

106. Advancement of women 136

107. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women ... 140

---

[7] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.119).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

108. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 141
109. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 143
110. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 145
111. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination 145
112. Right of peoples to self-determination 149
113. Human rights questions:
    (a) Implementation of human rights instruments 150
    (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[1] 154
    (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 160
    (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 166
    (e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 167
114. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    (a) United Nations 168
    (b) United Nations Development Programme 168
    (c) United Nations Children's Fund 168
    (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 168
    (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research 168
    (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 168
    (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme 168
    (h) United Nations Population Fund 168
    (i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation 168
    (j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme 168
    (k) United Nations Office for Project Services 168
115. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[a] 171
116. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[1] 172

---

[a] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.104).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

117. Programme planning 172
118. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[6] 173
119. Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997[8] 173
120. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency 175
121. Pattern of conferences 176
122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[8] 177
123. Human resources management:[3]
    - (a) Implementation of the Secretary-General's strategy for the management of the Organization's human resources and other human resources management issues 178
    - (b) Composition of the Secretariat 178
    - (c) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations 178
124. United Nations common system[1] 180
125. United Nations pension system 181
126. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:[1]
    - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 182
    - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 183
127. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[1] 184
128. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):[1]
    - (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission 185
    - (b) Other activities 186
129. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[1] 186
130. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[1] 187
131. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[6] 188
132. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters[8] 189
133. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[6] 190
134. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[6] 191
135. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[1] 191
136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1] 192
137. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[1] 193

Contents (*continued*)

Page

138. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[1] 195
139. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[1] 196
140. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[8] 196
141. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[1] 197
142. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[8] . . 198
143. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations:[8]
    (a) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations 199
    (b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 201
144. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services 202
145. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts 203
146. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives 204
147. Convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses 205
148. United Nations Decade of International Law[9] 205
149. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-eighth session 206
150. Establishment of an international criminal court 207
151. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-ninth session 208
152. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 209
153. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 210
154. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 212
155. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order 212

---

[8] This item remains also on the agenda of the fiftieth session (see A/50/PV.102).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

Annexes

I. Presidents of the General Assembly 214
II. Officers of the Main Committees 217
III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly 240
IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council 250
V. Members of the Economic and Social Council 256
VI. States Members of the United Nations 264
VII. Composition of organs 268

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1996 (A/51/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 19 July 1996 (A/51/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/51/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-first session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 17 September 1996, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Portugal

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.[10]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-first session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

---

[10] For the election of the President, see item 4.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fiftieth session,[11] the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Luxembourg, Mali, Marshall Islands, Russian Federation, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela (decision 50/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 50/4 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.[12]

---

[11] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 3):
  (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/50/559 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
  (b) Resolutions 50/4 A and B and decision 50/301;
  (c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.1, 33 and 91.

[12] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 4):
  (a) Decision 50/302;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.1.

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has six Main Committees (see General Assembly resolution 47/233, annex).

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided on 17 August 1993 (resolution 47/233, para. 3) that, as an interim measure and pending a decision on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees, the Chairmen of the Main Committees at its forty-eighth session should be elected as follows:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II) that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;
  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (iv) One representative from an African State;
  (v) One representative from an Asian State;
  (vi) One representative from an African State;
  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (ix) One representative from an African State;
  (x) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xii) One representative from an African State;
  (xiii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xiv) One representative from an African State;
  (xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xvi) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xvii) One representative from an African State;
  (xviii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.[13]

---

[13] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 5):
(a) Decision 50/303;
(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/50/PV.1, A/C.4/50/SR.1, A/C.2/50/SR.1, A/C.3/50/SR.1, A/C.5/50/SR.1 and A/C.6/50/SR.1;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.2.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.[14]

---

[14] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 50/304;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.2.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fiftieth session,[15] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/50/442 and Add.1) without discussion (decisions 50/458 A and B).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1996 (A/51/50). The provisional agenda for the fifty-first session (A/51/150) will appear on 19 July 1996.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/51/200) will be issued on 23 August 1996.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

---

[15] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 7):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/442 and Add.1;
(b) Decisions 50/458 A and B;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98 and 118.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/51/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly[16]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

---

[16] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/50/50/Rev.1;
(b) Annotated preliminary list: A/50/100;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/50/150;
(d) Supplementary list: A/50/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/50/1 and Add.1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/50/250 and Add.1-3;
(g) Agenda: A/50/251 and Add.1-4;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/50/252 and Add.1-4;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/50/100/Add.1;
(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/50/404 and Add.1-3;
(k) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/900, A/50/901;
(l) Letter from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/50/884;
(m) Letter from Cuba: A/50/883/Rev.1;
(n) Letter from Venezuela: A/50/905;
(o) Letter from Colombia: A/50/940;
(p) Letter from Guinea: A/50/941;
(q) Decisions 50/401, 50/402, 50/403 A-C and 50/475;
(r) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/50/SR.1-6;
(s) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.2, 3, 41, 55, 77, 101, 102, 103 and 113.

At the fiftieth session, 25 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/50/PV.4-19 and 21-29), during which 170 speakers took the floor.[17]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fiftieth session,[18] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 50/405).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/51/1).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping" (A/47/277-S/24111). The Assembly considered the proposals contained therein (resolutions 47/120 A and B).

In November 1992, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended working group of the General Assembly to consider the recommendations contained in the report. The Chairman (originally Egypt and now Namibia) and a Vice-Chairman (Spain) were designated by the President of the Assembly.

In January 1995, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations" (A/50/60-S/1995/1). In that report he highlighted certain areas where unforeseen, or only partly foreseen, difficulties had arisen and where there was a need for the Member States to take the hard decisions the Secretary-General had referred to in "An Agenda for Peace".

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace, which discussed the recommendations contained in the Supplement.

The Working Group elected four coordinators (Australia, Brazil, Norway and Singapore) to coordinate subgroups in which discussions are being held on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the question of United Nations-imposed sanctions, coordination, and post-conflict peace-building.

At its resumed forty-ninth session,[19] the General Assembly decided that the Working Group should continue to meet during the fiftieth session (see A/49/PV.108).

---

[17] At the forty-ninth session, 25 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 147 speakers took the floor.

[18] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 10):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/50/1);
(b) Decisions 50/405 and 50/475;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.32, 33 and 100.

[19] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 10):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/49/1);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/963;
(c) Draft resolution A/49/L.63;
(d) Resolution 49/143 and decisions 49/406, 49/495 and 49/496;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.46, 47, 94 and 106-108.

Financial situation of the United Nations

At its forty-ninth session,[19] the General Assembly established the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly and with two vice-chairmen (resolution 49/143).

The Working Group commenced its work during that session and submitted, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work (A/49/43).

In accordance with a decision taken at the forty-ninth session, the Working Group continued its work during the fiftieth session of the Assembly (decision 49/496). Following the conclusion of its meetings during the fiftieth session, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Assembly that it should continue its work, taking into account, *inter alia*, its considerations during the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions and the views expressed at the fifty-first session, and submit to it, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work, including any possible recommendations to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (A/50/43).

Document: Report of the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations, Supplement No. 43 (A/51/43).

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)).

At its fiftieth session,[20] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995 (decision 50/409).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996, Supplement No. 2 (A/51/2).

---

[20] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 11):
(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/50/2);
(b) Decision 50/409;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.72 and 73.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

At its fiftieth session,[21] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the strategies and work plans that had been developed through a collaborative process involving relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, with the World Health Organization as task coordinator, to provide optimal support to affected developing countries in order to achieve the goals and objectives pertaining to the prevention and control of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session the progress report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the strategies and work plans to be prepared in collaboration with the other relevant organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system (resolution 50/128).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization (resolution 50/128).

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979), determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/212 and 49/132).

At its fiftieth session,[21] the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/49, reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 were illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development; recognized the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regarded any infringement thereupon as illegal; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/129).

---

[21] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/180-E/1995/63;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/262-E/1995/59;
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/615/Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 50/128 and 50/129, and decisions 50/467 and 50/475;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 15, 16, 29, 32, 40 and 42;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.96 and 100.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the question (resolution 50/129), A/51/135-E/1996/51.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

At its fiftieth session,[22] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 July 1995 (decision 50/404).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/51/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fiftieth session,[23] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1994; affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries, and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the safeguards system in conformity with the Agency's statute, and called upon States to cooperate in implementing the decisions taken by the Agency to that end; welcomed also the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including their efforts to monitor the freeze of specified facilities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as requested by the Security Council, expressed concern over the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, and urged that State to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency might deem necessary to preserve, intact, all information relevant to the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea came into full compliance with its safeguards agreement; also commended the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and

---

[22] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 13):
- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/50/4);
- (b) Decision 50/404;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.30.

[23] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 14):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/50/360;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.11 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/9;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.46 and 47.

715 (1991); expressed deep concern that Iraq had, since 1991, withheld from the Agency information about its nuclear-weapons programme in violation of its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), and stressed the need for Iraq to cooperate fully with the Agency in achieving the complete implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; appealed to all States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety; and welcomed the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources (resolution 50/9).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1995. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[24] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fiftieth session,[25] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 50/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

> Botswana,* Chile,** China, Egypt,** France, Germany,* Guinea-Bissau,** Honduras,* Indonesia,* Italy,* Poland,** Russian Federation, Republic of Korea,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At the fifty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Botswana, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia and Italy. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

---

[24] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

[25] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 50/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.53.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[26] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fiftieth session,[27] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 50/307). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

> Argentina,[***] Australia,[**] Bangladesh,[***] Belarus,[**] Brazil,[**] Bulgaria,[*] Canada,[***] Central African Republic,[***] Chile,[*] China,[***] Colombia,[**] Congo,[**] Costa Rica,[*] Côte d'Ivoire,[**] Czech Republic,[***] Egypt,[*] Finland,[***] France,[*] Gabon,[***] Germany,[*] Ghana,[*] Greece,[*] Guyana,[***] India,[**] Indonesia,[*] Ireland,[*] Jamaica,[**] Japan,[*] Jordan,[***] Lebanon,[***] Luxembourg,[**] Malaysia,[**] Netherlands,[**] Nicaragua,[***] Pakistan,[*] Paraguay,[*] Philippines,[**] Poland,[**] Portugal,[*] Romania,[***] Russian Federation,[***] Senegal,[*] South Africa,[**] Sudan,[**] Sweden,[***] Thailand,[**] Togo,[***] Tunisia,[***] Uganda,[**] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[***] United Republic of Tanzania,[*] United States of America,[**] Venezuela[*] and Zimbabwe.[*]

---

[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At the fifty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of five years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

---

[26] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

[27] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 50/307;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.62 and 63.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)*

Vice-President: Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)*

Judges: Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)***
Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)**
Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)*
Mr. Christopher G. Weeramantry (Sri Lanka)**
Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar)**
Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary)***
Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China)***
Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany)***
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)***
Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)*
Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)*
Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela)**

---

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2003.

At its forty-eighth session,[28] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 48/308).

At its forty-ninth session,[29] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council:

(a) Elected Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1997 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Nikolai K. Tarassov (Russian Federation) (decision 49/322 A);

(b) Elected Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1997 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy) (decision 49/322 B);

(c) Elected Ms. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2000 to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (decision 49/322 C);

---

[28] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 15 (c)):
(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/48/432-S/26489;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/433/Rev.1-S/26490/Rev.1, A/48/440-S/26497 and Corr.1 and A/48/555-S/26640 and Add.1;
(c) Decision 48/308;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.51-53.

[29] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (c)):
(a) Memoranda by the Secretary-General: A/49/827-S/1995/33, A/49/909-S/1995/448 and A/49/931-S/1995/527;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/828-S/1995/34 and Add.1, A/49/829-S/1995/35, A/49/837-S/1995/74, A/49/910-S/1995/449, A/49/911-S/1995/450, A/49/921-S/1995/490 and Add.1, A/49/932-S/1995/528, A/49/933-S/1995/529 and A/49/940-S/1995/556 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 49/322 A, B and C;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.96, 104 and 105.

At its fiftieth session,[30] the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Mr. Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela) a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 2000 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela) (decision 50/319).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 1997. Those members are: Mr. Bedjaoui, Mr. Schwebel, Mr. Shahabuddeen, Mr. Vereshchetin and Mr. Ferrari Bravo.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statue of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 31 August 1996, and the list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Switzerland and Nauru, which are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

16. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and since the twenty-sixth session, in 1971, it has not taken a vote by secret ballot; the resolution on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolution 46/21) was adopted by acclamation.

---

[30] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 15 (c)):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/50/865-S/1996/51;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/866-S/1996/52 and Add.1, A/50/867-S/1996/53 and A/50/882-S/1996/133;

(c) Decision 50/319;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.101.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1961
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar	1 January 1982-31 December 1991

At its forty-sixth session,[31] the General Assembly appointed Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali Secretary-General for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 and ending on 31 December 1996 (resolution 46/21).

17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 149) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation.

At its forty-sixth session,[32] the General Assembly elected the following persons members of the Commission for a term of office expiring on 31 December 1996: Mr. Hussain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom of Great Britain and

---

[31] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 16):
(a) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/46/700;
(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.26;
(c) Resolution 46/21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.59.

[32] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (b)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/228 and Add.1-12 and A/46/620 and Add.1;
(b) Curricula vitae: A/46/253 and Add.1-3;
(c) Decision 46/313;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.47.

Northern Ireland), Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil), Mr. James R. Crawford (Australia), Mr. John De Saram (Sri Lanka), Mr. Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Mr. Kamil E. Idris (Sudan), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czech Republic), Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica), Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock (United States of America), Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China), Mr. Alberto Szekely (Mexico), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Germany), Mr. Edmundo Vargas Carreño (Chile), Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation), Mr. Francisco Villagrán Kramer (Guatemala), Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan), Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

In May 1994, the Commission elected Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt) and Mr. He Qizhi (China) to succeed Mr. Abdul G. Koroma and Mr. Shi Jiuyong, respectively, who were elected to the International Court of Justice.

In May 1995, the Commission elected Mr. Ivanovich Lukashuk (Russian Federation) to succeed Mr. Vladlen S. Vereschetin, who was elected to the International Court of Justice.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of African States at the election held in 1991; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an Eastern European State. The one rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of an Asian State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of a Latin American State.

The Assembly will therefore have to elect:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Four nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Seven nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General containing the list of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election, A/51/177 and Add.1;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General containing the statements of qualifications of candidates, submitted by the nominating Governments, A/51/178 and Add.1.

(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council[33]

(c) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (XL), annex) (see also items 115 and 116), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the

---

[33] At its 119th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1996, the General Assembly decided that the functions of the World Food Council would be absorbed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme; consequently, the World Food Council has been discontinued (resolution 50/227, annex I, para. 72).

General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fiftieth session[34] the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 50/305). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

> Argentina,[*] Bahamas,[**] Belarus,[*] Benin,[**] Brazil,[*] Cameroon,[*] Canada,[*] China,[***] Comoros,[*] Congo,[*] Congo,[*] Cuba,[*] Egypt,[***] France,[**] Germany,[*] Ghana,[**] India,[*] Indonesia,[*] Iran (Islamic Republic of),[*] Japan,[***] Mexico,[**] Netherlands,[*] Norway,[*] Pakistan,[*] Republic of Korea,[***] Romania,[*] Russian Federation,[**] Senegal,[*] Togo,[***] Trinidad and Tobago,[*] Ukraine,[*] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[*] United States of America,[**] Uruguay[***] and Zaire.[***]

---

[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[35]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/269.

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years.

At its forty-seventh session[36] the General Assembly elected Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell Executive Director of UNEP for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993 (decision 47/310).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

---

[34] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 16 (c)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/209;
- (b) Decision 50/305;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.45.

[35] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

[36] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 16 (c)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/752;
- (b) Decision 47/310;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.80.

18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

> Mr. Ahmed Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),** Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania),** Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Russian Federation),* Mr. Simon Khoam Chuinkam (Cameroon),* Mrs. Inga Eriksson Fogh (Sweden),* Ms. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),* Mr. Vijay Gokhale (India),*** Mr. Yuji Kumamaru (Japan),*** Mr. Mahamane Maiga (Mali),** Mr. José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil),*** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America),* Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),*** Mr. Tang Guangting (China)*** and Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fiftieth session,[37] the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 50/313).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bidnyi, Mr. Chuinkam, Mrs. Fogh, Ms. Goicochea Estenoz and Ms. Shenwick.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 122). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

> Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands),*** Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),** Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),*** Mr. Evgueni Deineko (Russian Federation),* Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),** Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),*** Mr. Igor V. Goumenny (Ukraine),** Mr. William Grant (United States of America),** Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil),* Mr. Masao Kawai (Japan),** Mr. Li Yong

---

[37] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (a)):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/101 and A/C.5/50/6;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/774;
- (c) Decision 50/313;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.19;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.94.

(China),* Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore),** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),*** Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),*** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt)*** and Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fiftieth session,[38] the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 50/314).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Deineko, Mr. Gurgel de Alencar, Mr. Li, Mr. Sessi, Mr. Shahi and Mr. Teirlinck.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 114). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

> The Auditor-General of Ghana,* the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India*** and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1997.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1998.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1999.

At its fiftieth session,[39] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 50/315).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/103.

---

[38] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (b)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/102, A/50/952 and A/C.5/50/7 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/775 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 50/314 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.19 and 60;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.94, 118 and 119.

[39] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (c)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/103 and A/C.5/50/8;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/776;
(c) Decision 50/315;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.94.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

> Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),* Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),** Mr. Jean Guyot (France),* Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),* Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),*** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)** and Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany).***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fiftieth session,[40] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 50/316).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Bovich, Mr. Guyot and Mr. Ohta.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

> Ms. Deborah Taylor Ashford (United States of America),*** Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire),** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),* Mr. Luis M. de Posadas Montero (Uruguay),* Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India),** Mr. Francis R. Spain (Ireland)*** and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fiftieth session,[41] the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 50/317).

---

[40] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (d)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/104 and A/C.5/50/9;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/777;
(c) Decision 50/316;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.94.

[41] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (e)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/105 and A/C.5/50/10;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/778;
(c) Decision 50/317;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.94.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Gabay and Mr. Montero.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/105.

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 124).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

> Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),*** Chairman, Mr. Mario Bettati (France),** Mr. Alexander V. Chepourin (Russian Federation),* Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),*** Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),* Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),** Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),** Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),*** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czech Republic),*** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),* Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria),* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan),** Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),*** (Vice-Chairman), and Mr. Mario D. Yango (Philippines).*

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its forty-ninth session,[42] the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission and designated the Chairman and Vice-Chairman (decision 49/313).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Chepourin, Mr. Kabir, Mr. Rusita, Mr. Sbih and Mr. Yango.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/106.

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fiftieth session,[43] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decisions 50/310 A and B).

---

[42] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (f)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/106;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/661;
(c) Decision 49/313;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.11;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.56.

[43] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (f)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/106;
(b) Decisions 50/310 A and B;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.68 and 78.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

> Austria,[***] Bahamas,[**] Belgium,[**] Chile,[*] Egypt,[*] France,[*] Gabon,[*] Ghana,[**] Iran (Islamic Republic of),[**] Jamaica,[***] Japan,[*] Jordan,[***] Kenya,[***] Latvia,[**] Morocco,[***] Nepal,[***] Pakistan,[*] Russian Federation,[*] Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,[**] Senegal[**] and United States of America.[***]

---

[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chile, Egypt, France, Gabon, Japan, Pakistan and Russian Federation. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/107.

(h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

As at 1 January 1997, the Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

> Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),[****] Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),[*] Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),[****] Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),[*] Mr. Boris Petrovitch Krasulin (Russian Federation),[*] Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),[***] Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),[*] Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),[****] Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan),[*] Mr. Louis Dominique Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso)[****] and Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina).[**]

---

[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
[****] Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its forty-ninth session,[44] the General Assembly appointed four members of the Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996 and expiring on 31 December 2000 (decision 49/321).

At its fiftieth session,[45] the General Assembly appointed one member of the Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996 and expiring on 31 December 2000, to replace one member of the Unit who submitted his resignation before commencing his term of office (decision 50/318).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bouayad-Agha, Mr. Hernández Sánchez, Mr. Krasulin, Mr. Mezzalama and Mr. Othman.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/51/108.

---

[44] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (j)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/110 and Corr.1;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/49/806;
(c) Decision 49/321;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

[45] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 17 (g)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/107;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/50/817;
(c) Decision 50/318;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.95.

(l) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2029 (XX) establishing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in order to combine in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its forty-seventh session,[46] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General, upon the resignation of Mr. William H. Draper III effective 15 July 1993, of Mr. James Gustave Speth as Administrator of UNDP for a four-year term of office beginning on 16 July 1993 (decision 47/327).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

19. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991 (A/46/634/Rev.1), to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 46/181).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Afghanistan, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its fiftieth session,[47] the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested it to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/39); and requested the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to take measures to give publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 50/40).

---

[46] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (k)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/961 and Add.1;
- (b) Decision 47/327;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.105.

[47] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 18):
- (a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23); A/AC.109/2012-2023, 2025, 2028 and 2029 and the respective addenda;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/212 and Add.1 (items 18 and 90) and A/50/504 (Western Sahara);
- (c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/602 and A/50/610 (items 18 and 89);
- (d) Draft resolution: A/50/L.45 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 50/33 and 50/36 to 50/40 and decisions 50/412 (items 18 and 89) and 50/415 (item 18);
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.2-7, 9-11 and 13-15;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 50/36), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 50/37), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 50/38 A and B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/36).

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, *inter alia*, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its forty-ninth session,[48] the General Assembly admitted Palau to membership in the Organization (resolution 49/63).

A list of the Member States, which now number 185, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 1 July 1996, no documents had been circulated under this item.

21. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/56 and 49/139).

In accordance with paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs is to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

---

[48] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 19):

(a) Application for admission: A/49/679-S/1994/1315;

(b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/49/722;

(c) Draft resolution: A/49/L.58 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 49/63;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.89.

At its fiftieth session,[49] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/56; and decided to refer further deliberations on these matters, including those related to the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996 (resolution 50/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/182), A/51/172-E/1996/77.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1]

Assistance to Mozambique

At its forty-ninth session,[50] the General Assembly noted with appreciation that a mine-clearance programme was under way in Mozambique and urged the international community to continue to provide the needed assistance for the accomplishment of the programme; expressed its satisfaction at and welcomed the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, which culminated in the holding of multi-party elections in October 1994 in that country; and requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, to continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique, to ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the humanitarian assistance and development needs of Mozambique, and to prepare a report on international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/21 D).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 D).

Special assistance to front-line States and other neighbouring States

At its forty-ninth session,[51] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with appreciation the support being rendered to the front-line States and other neighbouring States by donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations; appealed to the international community to continue to extend assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States of southern Africa to enable them to overcome the negative consequences of past acts of destabilization in the region; strongly urged the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States in their efforts towards the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of their economies; requested the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be made by individual States or the appropriate regional organizations, and urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests; appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, *inter alia*, of the continuing drought in parts of the region, national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries; and appealed to the international community to extend assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States in their efforts to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992 establishing the Southern African Development Community, which now includes South Africa (resolution 49/21 M).

---

[49] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/203-E/1995/79 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.39;
- (c) Resolution 50/57;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

[50] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/387 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.26/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 49/21 D;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

[51] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/581;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.48/Rev.2;
- (c) Resolution 49/21 M;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 M).

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

At its fiftieth session,[52] the General Assembly expressed its gratitude for the assistance rendered to the Liberian National Transitional Government in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, and urged that such assistance be continued; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize relief and rehabilitation assistance for Liberia; called upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and the rehabilitation of combatants so as to facilitate the restoration of peace and normalcy in Liberia; reiterated its appeal to all States to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Liberia established by the Secretary-General; emphasized the urgent need for all parties and factions in Liberia to respect fully the security and safety of all personnel of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group by ensuring their complete freedom of movement throughout Liberia and to take all measures necessary to create an atmosphere conducive to the peaceful resolution of the conflict; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Liberia in its reconstruction and development efforts and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/58 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 A).

Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine (A/48/239). At that session, the Assembly recognized the urgent need to assist States in coping with their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (resolution 48/210).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 49/21 A).

---

[52] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/522;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.27/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 50/58 A;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

At its fiftieth session,[53] the General Assembly expressed concern at the persisting special economic problems confronting the States that border the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the other Danube riparian States and all other States adversely affected by the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the disruption of traditional transport and communications links in that part of Europe; reaffirmed the urgent need of a concerted response from the international community to deal in a more effective manner with the special economic problems of the affected States; renewed its invitation to the international financial institutions to continue to pay special attention to the economic problems of the affected States and to consider ways and means for mobilizing and providing resources on appropriate terms for mitigating the continuing negative impact of the sanctions on those States; renewed its request to the competent organs, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to take into consideration, in programming their development activities, the special needs of the affected States and to consider providing assistance to them from their special programme resources; renewed its appeal to all States to provide technical, financial and material assistance to the affected States to mitigate the adverse impact of the sanctions on their economies; urged the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system rendering humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including material and food supply for United Nations peace-keeping contingents, to take appropriate steps to broaden access for suppliers, particularly from the affected States; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to increase the opportunity for countries affected by the sanctions to participate actively in the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation of the crisis-stricken areas of former Yugoslavia after the achievement of a peaceful, lasting and just political solution of the conflict in the Balkans; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/58 E).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 E).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

At its fiftieth session,[54] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, declared its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti; welcomed the progress made by the Government of Djibouti and the International Monetary Fund on the negotiations concerning the structural adjustment programme; requested a review of the recommendations of the United Nations Inter-Agency Assessment Mission to Djibouti; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with economic assistance to that country, in time for the question to be considered at the fifty-first session (resolution 50/58 F).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 F), A/51/213.

---

[53] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/423;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.32 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/58 E;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

[54] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/311;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.33/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/58 F;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

At its fiftieth session,[55] the General Assembly urged all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue the further implementation of resolution 47/160 in order to assist the Somali people in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace, security and stability prevail; appealed to all the Somali parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that would allow for the transition from relief to reconstruction and development; called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996 of the progress made and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/58 G).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 G).

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its fiftieth session,[56] the General Assembly acknowledged the cooperation by the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations, including the agreements and arrangements to facilitate relief operations, and encouraged the Government to continue its cooperation in that regard; stressed the need for the ongoing review of Operation Lifeline Sudan; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country; appealed to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities, so as to allow for the re-establishment of peace, and also to facilitate relief efforts; stressed the importance of ensuring safe access for personnel providing relief; urged all parties to offer all feasible assistance so as to guarantee the maximum success of Operation Lifeline Sudan; stressed that Operation Lifeline Sudan should operate within the principle of national sovereignty and the framework of international cooperation in accordance with relevant international law; requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize support for Operation Lifeline Sudan, to assess the emergency situation in the country and to report thereon, as well as on its recovery and rehabilitation, to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/58 J).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 J).

Special emergency assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/17, 49/7 and 49/21 C).

---

[55] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/447;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.41/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/58 G;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 96.

[56] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/464;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.43/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/58 J;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 98.

At its fiftieth session,[57] the General Assembly, considering that Burundi continued to face a social, human rights and political crisis whose adverse effects were endangering the national economy, and bearing in mind that the continued assistance of the international community was still essential for the implementation of the plans and programmes of the Government, invited all States, United Nations institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Burundi with economic, financial, material and technical assistance for economic recovery and for the reconstruction of the various infrastructures destroyed or damaged; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/58 K).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 K).

Situation in Rwanda: international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in Rwanda

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of Rwanda (A/49/233 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly invited the international community to provide emergency assistance to Rwanda (resolution 49/23).

At its fiftieth session,[58] the General Assembly urged all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to continue to provide all possible financial, technical and material assistance, bearing in mind that sound economic foundations were vital for achieving lasting stability in Rwanda and for the return and resettlement of Rwandan refugees; called upon the international community to continue its assistance with a view to alleviating the intolerable conditions in Rwandan prisons, and encouraged the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to improve the situation in the prisons and to expedite the processing of cases; welcomed the indictments issued by the International Tribunal for Rwanda and called upon all States to cooperate with the Tribunal; urged all States to contribute generously to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General on 14 July 1994 to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes to be implemented in Rwanda; called upon all States to continue efforts with regard to the search for peace in the Great Lakes region and requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Government of Rwanda and with the relevant United Nations agencies on the nature of a continued United Nations presence in Rwanda after 8 March 1996 and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/58 L).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 L).

(c) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 47/119, 48/208 and 49/140).

---

[57] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/541 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.58/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/58 K;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 98.

[58] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/654;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.64/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/58 L;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 98.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly considered this question in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 39 below).

At its fiftieth session,[59] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, established under resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan; also requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts to develop plans for national reconstruction and rehabilitation beginning in areas of peace and security, on the basis of the recommendations set out in his report; called upon all Afghan parties not to hinder in any way efforts by the United Nations and associated organizations to transport and distribute emergency humanitarian assistance to the Afghan population, particularly to the city of Kabul; urgently appealed to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the restoration of the basic services and the reconstruction of Afghanistan and the voluntary, safe and secure return of refugees and internally displaced persons; called upon the international community to respond to the inter-agency consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Afghanistan launched by the Secretary-General for the period from 1 October 1995 to 30 September 1996; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 50/88 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/88 A).

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213 and 49/21 N).

At its fiftieth session,[60] the General Assembly, conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities, and stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, stressed the importance of the appointment by the Secretary-General in June 1994 of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories; called upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people; suggested the convening in 1996 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on building the Palestinian economy; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 50/58 H).

---

[59] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/737 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/825;
(c) Draft resolution: A/50/L.60 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 50/88 A;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.95.

[60] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/286-E/1995/113;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.54 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/58 H;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 96.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 H), A/51/171-E/1996/75.

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second, forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10 and 47/11).

At its forty-ninth session,[61] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General, as well as of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his initiative in meeting with heads of regional organizations on 1 August 1994 and recommended that similar meetings be held more frequently; expressed its satisfaction at the close cooperation between the two organizations and, in particular, the joint operations of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, and the work carried out by the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) in relation to the situation in Haiti; welcomed the offer of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of OAS to the President of the Security Council concerning the readiness of OAS to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to improve measures for the prevention and peaceful solution of regional and international conflicts; and welcomed the meeting between the Secretary-General and the new Secretary-General of OAS, soon after the latter took office, as well as regular meetings between their representatives throughout the period under review; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/5).

23. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

---

[61] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 21):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/450;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.6;
(c) Resolution 49/5;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.41.

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6 and 49/8).

At its forty-ninth session,[62] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee; also noted with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas; noted with appreciation the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law and programmes on environment and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 49/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/8).

24. Law of the sea

(a) Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. The Convention had received a total of 159 signatures, 119 of which were entered on 10 December 1982 at Montego Bay, Jamaica, when the Convention was opened for signature. As at 15 May 1996, 91 States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

The General Assembly has considered developments relating to the Convention since 1983 under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 37/66, 38/59, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28 and 49/28).

At its forty-eighth session, on 28 July 1994, the General Assembly adopted the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, annexed to the resolution (resolution 48/263). The Agreement is being applied provisionally and will enter into force 30 days after 40 States have established their consent to be bound, provided that such States include at least seven of the "pioneer investors" and that at least five of these are developed States. As at 15 May 1996, the Agreement had received 51 instruments of ratification, accession, definitive signature or participation, including three from the five developed States mentioned above; and its provisional application had been accepted by a total of 128 States and the European Community.

As a consequence of the entry into force of the Convention, the International Seabed Authority is established at Kingston, Jamaica. The Assembly of the Authority held its first session in 1994 and 1995 and the first part of its second session from 11 to 22 March 1996, and elected the members of the Council of the Authority and its Secretary-General. The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the law of the Sea had submitted its final report, and was dissolved at the end of the first session of the Assembly. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/263, the administrative expenses of the Authority are being met from the regular budget of the United Nations until the end of the year following the year during which the Agreement enters into force. The Authority will hold the second part of its second session from 5 to 16 August 1996.

---

[62] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 20):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/262;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.4 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/8;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.43.

In accordance with the Convention, the Secretary-General has convened meetings of States Parties to deal with the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, to be located at Hamburg, Germany. The four meetings held so far have adopted the budget of the Tribunal for 1996-1997, together with other practical arrangements for its start-up period. The election of the members of the Tribunal has been deferred until 1 August 1996, during the fifth meeting of States Parties, to be held in New York from 24 July to 2 August 1996.

The Meeting of States Parties to the Convention is also required to elect the members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in accordance with annex II to the Convention. The third Meeting of States Parties agreed that the election would be postponed until March 1997. The secretariat of the Commission will be provided by the Secretary-General.

At its fiftieth session,[63] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement in order to achieve the goal of universal participation; called upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and to ensure the consistent application of those provisions; approved the provision of services for the meetings of the International Seabed Authority in 1996 and the request of the Assembly of the Authority to continue the staff and facilities previously available to the Kingston Office for the Law of the Sea as the interim secretariat of the Authority, and authorized the Secretary-General to administer the interim secretariat until the Secretary-General of the Authority was able to assume effectively the responsibility of the Authority's secretariat; reaffirmed the importance of ensuring the uniform and consistent application of the Convention and a coordinated approach to its effective implementation, and of strengthening technical cooperation and financial assistance for that purpose, and reiterated its invitation to the competent international organizations and other international bodies to support those objectives; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the institutional capacity of the Organization adequately responded to the needs of States and competent international organizations by providing advice and assistance, taking into account the special needs of developing countries; invited Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the fellowship programme on the law of the sea, training and educational activities, and advisory services in support of effective implementation of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on the law of the sea (resolution 50/23).

Documents:

(a) Annual comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the law of the sea (resolution 49/28), including implementation of resolution 50/23;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on international instruments and programmes (resolution 49/28).

---

[63] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 39):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/713 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/50/28;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/50/7/Add.6;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/842;
(d) Draft resolution: A/50/L.34 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions: 50/23 and 50/214, sect. III, paras. 71-72;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.45;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.80 and 81.

(b) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was adopted on 4 August 1995 by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and was opened for signature on 4 December 1995. As at 8 May 1996, it had received a total of 33 signatures. The Agreement requires 30 ratifications or accessions to enter into force.

The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/192 and in accordance with the mandate agreed upon by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in paragraph 17.49 of Agenda 21, to identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such fish stocks, consider means of improving cooperation on fisheries among States, and formulate appropriate recommendations. The Conference held six sessions in New York from 1993 to 1995.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the question under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas" (resolution 48/194).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the question under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development: Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas" (resolution 49/121). At its fiftieth session, subsequent to the opening of the Agreement for signature on 4 December 1995, the Assembly considered the question, under the same item, in conjunction with the item entitled "Law of the sea".

At its fiftieth session,[64] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of resolutions I and II adopted by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Conference; expressed its appreciation for the adoption of the Agreement and emphasized the importance of its early entry into force and effective implementation; called upon all States and the other entities referred to in the Agreement (article 1, para. 2 (b)) that had not done so to sign and ratify or accede to it and to consider applying it provisionally; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on developments relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks at its fifty-first session and biennially thereafter; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that reporting on all major fisheries-related activities and instruments was effectively coordinated and duplication of activities and reporting minimized and that relevant scientific and technical studies were disseminated to the international community, and invited the relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to cooperate with the Secretary-General to that end; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session, under the item entitled "Law of the sea", a sub-item entitled "Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks" (resolution 50/24).

---

[64] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (c)):

(a) Agreement and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks: A/CONF.164/37 and 38;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/550;
(c) Draft resolution: A/50/L.35 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 50/24;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.80 and 81.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on developments relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (resolution 50/24).

(c) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; and fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources

The General Assembly has considered the question of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas since 1989, first under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolutions 44/225, 45/197 and 46/215 and decision 47/443) and, at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (decision 48/445).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the question under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development: Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas" (decision 49/436). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly considered the question, under the same item, in conjunction with the item entitled "Law of the sea".

At its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development: Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas", the General Assembly also took up the question of unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (resolution 49/116) and the question of fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources (resolution 49/118). At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly considered these questions in conjunction with the item entitled "Law of the sea".

At its fiftieth session,[65] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with its resolution 46/215, in particular to those provisions calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas, including those of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas; urged all the relevant authorities to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full compliance with resolution 46/215 and to impose appropriate sanctions, consistent with their obligations under international law, against acts contrary to its terms; called upon States to take the responsibility, consistent with their obligations under international law, to take measures to ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their national flags fished in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the competent authorities of the coastal State or States concerned; urged States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to take action to adopt policies, apply measures, collect and exchange data and develop techniques to reduce by-catches, fish discards and post-harvest losses, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; called upon development assistance organizations to make it a high priority to support, including through financial and/or technical assistance, efforts of developing coastal States, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, to improve the monitoring and control of fishing activities and the enforcement of fishing regulations; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on further developments relating to the implementation of resolutions 46/215, 49/116 and 49/118, taking into account information provided by

---

[65] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (c)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/549, A/50/552 and A/50/553;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.36 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/25;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.80 and 81.

States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and regional and subregional organizations and arrangements and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session, under the item entitled "Law of the sea", a sub-item entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas; and fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources" (resolution 50/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 46/215, 49/116 and 49/118 (resolution 50/25).

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, as an additional item at the request of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago (A/49/238).

At its forty-ninth session,[66] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the decision of the heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on the desirability of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the secretariats of the United Nations and CARICOM, as well as their request for the Secretary-General of CARICOM to pursue that matter with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary measures, in consultation with the Secretary-General of CARICOM, to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between both secretariats; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of CARICOM, to promote meetings between their representatives that would facilitate and broaden cooperation and coordination between them; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/141).

26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

In July 1993, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the secretariats of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). On 13 October 1993, by its resolution 48/2, the General Assembly granted ECO observer status.

At its fiftieth session,[67] the General Assembly took note of the decision of the heads of Government of the States members of ECO on the desirability of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the

---

[66] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 161):
(a) Request for inclusion: A/49/238;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.62/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/141;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

[67] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 153):
(a) Draft resolution: A/50/L.1;
(b) Resolution 50/1;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.30.

United Nations Secretariat and ECO; requested the Secretaries-General of the two organizations to promote meetings between their representatives on issues that would facilitate and broaden cooperation and coordination; and urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Secretaries-General in the attainment of their objectives (resolution 50/1).

The Third Consultative Meeting between the Executive Heads of Subregional Organizations and ESCAP is to be held at Tehran in June 1996.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/1), A/51/265.

27. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Government of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16 and 49/9).

At its fiftieth session,[68] the General Assembly reiterated its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/10).

28. Universal Congress on the Panama Canal

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, as a supplementary item at the request of France, Panama and the United States of America (A/50/193). At that session,[69] the Assembly supported the initiative of the Government of Panama in convening the Universal Congress of the Panama Canal in Panama City in September 1997, with the participation of Governments, international bodies, public and private academic institutions, maritime users and international shipping companies, to examine jointly the role which the Panama Canal should play in the twenty-first century; urged the competent organs, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Maritime Organization, to study the possibility of providing assistance from within existing resources for the organization of the Universal Congress of the Panama Canal; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/12).

---

[68] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 27):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/401 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.10;
  (c) Resolution 50/10;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.48.

[69] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 162):
  (a) Request for inclusion: A/50/193;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.13;
  (c) Resolution 50/12;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.52.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/12), A/51/281.

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3).

At its fiftieth session,[70] the General Assembly, desirous of strengthening existing cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union and of giving it a new and adequate framework, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to conclude an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations which should make provision for consultations, appropriate representation and cooperation, in general as well as in specific fields, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/15).

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21 and 49/14).

At its fiftieth session,[71] the General Assembly requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his initiative in meeting with heads of regional organizations on 1 August 1994, and looked forward to seeing such meetings organized again; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the following priority sectors, namely, energy, rural development, desertification and green belts, training and vocational training, technology, environment, and information and documentation; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted at the meetings between the two organizations; decided that, in order to enhance cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized regularly on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, on the basis of agreement between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (50/16).

---

[70] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 150):
(a) Draft resolution: A/50/L.20 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 50/15;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.60 and 61.

[71] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 31):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/496;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.21;
(c) Resolution 50/16;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.67.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/16).

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24 and 49/15).

At its fiftieth session,[72] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed the proposals of the coordination meeting of focal points of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in a number of different areas and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such cooperation; also welcomed the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen cooperation between them in the political field and to undertake consultations with a view to defining the mechanisms of such cooperation; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference; recommended that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions should take place in 1996, and every two years thereafter; also recommended that coordination meetings of focal points of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions should henceforth be held concurrently with the general meeting; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the state of cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 50/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/17).

---

[72] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 32):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/573;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.22;
(c) Resolution 50/17;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.67.

32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23 and 49/26).

At its fiftieth session,[73] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; recalled the agreement reached at the third meeting of the States members of the zone, held at Brasília in 1994, to encourage democracy and political pluralism and to promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and the conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa; affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 50/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/18).

33. The situation in the Middle East[2]

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to forty-ninth sessions, from 1975 to 1995 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B and 49/88).

---

[73] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 37):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/671 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.25 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.69.

At its fiftieth session,[74] the General Assembly welcomed the peace process started at Madrid, and supported the subsequent bilateral negotiations; stressed the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; expressed its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, their 29 August 1994 Agreement on the Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities, The Protocol on Further Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Cairo, on 27 August 1995, the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 28 September 1995, the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, the Washington Declaration, signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, and the Treaty of Peace between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of 26 October 1994, which constituted important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urged all parties to implement the agreements reached; stressed the need to achieve rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process; welcomed the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington on 1 October 1993, including the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, welcomed also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, and urged Member States to expedite economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period; called upon all Member States to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process; considered that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles could make a positive contribution; and encouraged regional development and cooperation in areas where work had begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference (resolution 50/21).

At the same session, the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/22 A).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed thus far to comply with resolution 497 (1981); declared also that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constituted a grave violation of resolution 497 (1981) and therefore was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling-block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant

---

[74] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/574 and A/50/725-S/1995/930;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/50/L.24 and Add.1, A/50/L.37 and Add.1, A/50/L.38 and Add.1 and A/50/L.70/Rev.1;
(c) Resolutions 50/21 and 50/22 A to C;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.76, 77, 79 and 113-117.

Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/22 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly called for an immediate cessation of hostilities; supported the ongoing diplomatic efforts to this end; condemned the Israeli military against the civilian population in Lebanon, especially against the United Nations base at Qana, which violated the rules of international humanitarian law pertaining to the protection of civilians, and expressed its grave concern and sorrow over the loss of lives and serious injuries to innocent men, women and children; called upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against the territorial integrity of Lebanon and to withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory, in conformity with Security Council resolution 425 (1978); called for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; called upon all concerned to respect the safety and security of civilians in conformity with the rules of international humanitarian law; considered that Lebanon was entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it had suffered and that Israel was responsible for such compensation; requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a special technical mission to the area to study and prepare, within one month's time, in cooperation with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, a report on the human and material losses and damage resulting from the recent and ongoing hostilities; called upon Member States to offer humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the population and to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations and its agencies played their part in meeting the humanitarian needs of the civilian population; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/22 C).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/22 A to C).

34. Assistance in mine clearance

The item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/215).

At its fiftieth session,[75] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the efforts made by the United Nations to foster the establishment of national mine-clearance capacities in countries where mines constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local population, and urged all Member States, particularly those that have a capacity to do so, to assist afflicted countries in the establishment and development of their national mine-clearance capacities; appealed to Member States as well as to intergovernmental organizations and foundations to continue to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance and to continue to supply the necessary means to the United Nations to foster its de-mining stand-by capacity; welcomed the efforts of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to coordinate mine-related activities and, in particular, the establishment of comprehensive mine-action programmes; called upon the Secretary-General to designate the Department of Humanitarian Affairs as the repository of information and for encouraging and facilitating international research to improve mine-clearance methods; urged Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General and, in particular, to provide him with information and data as well as other appropriate resources which could be useful in strengthening the coordination role of the United Nations in the field of mine awareness, training, surveying, mine detection and clearance, scientific research on mine detection and clearance technology, and information on and distribution of medical equipment and supplies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues outlined in his reports to the Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on assistance in mine clearance and on the operation of the Voluntary Trust Fund (resolution 50/82).

---

[75] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 46):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/408;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.57 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/82;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/82).

35. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A and 50/84 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, called, *inter alia*, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/58 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

Since its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly has welcomed the developments in the peace process, in particular the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (resolution 46/75) and subsequent negotiations, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 (resolution 48/158 A), as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; and has reaffirmed a number of principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace (resolution 48/158 D).

At its fiftieth session,[76] the General Assembly, reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with respect to the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international legitimacy, considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate in the light of developments, to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session and thereafter; and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution to heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and promoting assistance to meet the needs of the Palestinian people, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work (resolution 50/84 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered that the Division for Palestinian Rights continued to make a useful and constructive contribution through the organization of seminars and meetings of non-governmental organizations, as well as through its research and monitoring activities, the preparation of studies and publications, and the collection and dissemination of information in printed and electronic form on the question of Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources for the further development of the United Nations information system on the question of Palestine (resolution 50/84 B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the complexities of the question and the situation in the Middle East in general; and requested the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue, with the necessary flexibility, its special information programme for the biennium 1996-1997, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 50/84 C).

---

[76] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 42):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/50/35);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/725-S/1996/930;
(c) Draft resolutions: A/50/L.47 and Add.1, A/50/L.48 and Add.1, A/50/L.49 and Add.1 and A/50/L.50 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 50/84 A to D;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.74, 75 and 93.

At the same session, the General Assembly affirmed the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, the illegality of Israeli settlements and actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem, and the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders; noted with satisfaction the withdrawal of the Israeli army from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and the initiation of the Palestinian Authority in those areas, as well as the beginning of the redeployment of the Israeli army in the rest of the West Bank; called for the timely and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the parties towards the negotiation of the final settlement; stressed the need for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during this critical period; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 50/84 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/51/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/84 D).

36. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Nicaragua (A/47/248).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/8 and 49/16).

At its fiftieth session,[77] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to continue to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the reconstruction, stabilization and development of Nicaragua and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive, flexible and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of those activities for the consolidation of peace, democracy and sustainable development (resolution 50/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/85), A/51/263.

---

[77] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 33):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/535;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.18/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/85;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.55 and 93.

37. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B and 49/27 A and B).

At its fiftieth session,[78] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the legislative and municipal elections and the presidential elections, which were held in a peaceful environment and observed by the Organization of American States in close coordination with the United Nations; expressed its confidence that the peaceful transfer of power from one democratically elected President to another would further strengthen democracy in Haiti; reaffirmed once again the commitment of the international community to continue its technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts and in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development; commended the cooperation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in their efforts to promote respect for the rights of all Haitians and to contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the Government of Haiti as it worked towards the national reconstruction and development of Haiti; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to provide humanitarian aid and meet the development requirements of Haiti; decided to authorize, within existing resources, the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti until 31 August 1996, with the task of verifying full observance by Haiti of human rights and providing technical assistance in institution-building and support for the development of a programme for the promotion and protection of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly regular reports on the work of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti (resolutions 50/86 A and B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/86 A and B).

38. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/13).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting (5 and 6 December 1994), the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

---

[78] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 38):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/548 and A/50/861 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/913;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/50/L.53/Rev.1 and A/50/L.67 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 50/86 A and B;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.48 and 54;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.88, 93 and 103.

At its fiftieth session,[79] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization; welcomed the intensified cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the organization on the basis of the framework agreement, and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to explore with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of the Organization possibilities for further improvement in that regard; welcomed the General Framework Agreement for Peace and Bosnia and Herzegovina and the important role it assigned to the Organization regarding the conduct of elections and other matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina; also welcomed the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and acknowledged the important role of the Organization in the implementation of the Agreement and the future role of the Organization in other regions of Croatia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/87).

39. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it in the agenda of that session (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 21 (c) above).

---

[79] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 30):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/564;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.62 and Add.1;
(c) Draft decision: A/50/L.63;
(d) Resolution 50/87 and decision 50/423;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.94.

At its fiftieth session,[80] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, established under resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan, in particular by ensuring transfer of power through the urgent establishment of a fully representative and broad-based authoritative council with authority, *inter alia*: (a) to negotiate and oversee an immediate and durable cease-fire; (b) to create and control a national security force to provide for security throughout the country and oversee the collection and safeguarding of all heavy weapons in the country; and (c) to form an acceptable transitional government which could, *inter alia*, control the national security force until conditions for free and fair elections are established throughout the country, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures, such as a grand assembly, to help establish those conditions; called upon all Afghans, especially the leaders of warring parties, to cooperate fully with the broad-based authoritative council, priority being given to the implementation of the steps referred to above; urged the leaders of all Afghan parties to renounce the use of force and to settle their political differences by peaceful means; urgently called upon all parties strictly to respect all provisions of international humanitarian law; called upon all warring parties in Afghanistan to refrain from detaining foreign nationals, and urged the captors of the members of the crew of the Russian aircraft in Kandahar to release them immediately; called upon all States to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, strictly to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to take all steps necessary to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of arms and of equipment related to arms production to all parties and to put an end to this destructive conflict; called upon the international community to promote stability in Afghanistan and urged all States, including Afghanistan, to strengthen cooperation against the use of the Afghan territory for international terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months during its fiftieth session on the progress of the United Nations Special Mission and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/88 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/88 B).

40. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[4]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/161 and 49/137).

---

[80] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 54):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/908 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.60 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/825;
- (d) Resolution 50/88 B;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.95.

At its fiftieth session,[81] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the efforts of the peoples and Governments of the Central American countries to consolidate peace and promote sustainable development by implementing the agreements adopted at the summit meetings, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the fullest possible support to the initiatives and activities of the Governments of the Central American countries; supported the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and encouraged the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments that base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and respect for human rights; drew attention to the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries embodied in the Declaration of Guácimo, in which the national and regional strategy known as the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America became an integrated initiative reflected in a programme of immediate action in the political, moral, economic, social and environmental fields; welcomed the efforts of the Central American countries to promote economic growth oriented towards human development, as well as the progress achieved in strengthening democracy and consolidated peace in the region; emphasized the work accomplished by the Central American Integration System, the registry of the Tegucigalpa Protocol with the United Nations Secretariat and the granting of observer status by the General Assembly, expressed its full support for the progress achieved by the Central American countries in stimulating and broadening the process of Central American integration, and called on Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to Central America so that subregional integration is strengthened and becomes an effective mechanism for achieving sustainable development; supported the concern of the Central American countries to create a new model of regional security based on a reasonable balance of forces and the pre-eminence of civil authority, urged the Central American Security Commission to pursue negotiations for the preparation of the treaty on democratic security in Central America, and requested the Secretary-General to provide it with the requisite support in a timely manner; stressed the importance of intensifying the negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, with a view to reaching at the earliest possible date a firm and lasting peace agreement, thus completing the peace process in Central America; called upon the parties to comply fully with their commitments under the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala and their human rights commitments under the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to implement the corresponding recommendations of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala; requested the Secretary-General, the organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to continue their support for the peace process and hence for efforts to promote national reconciliation, democracy and development in Guatemala; reiterated its appreciation of the peace efforts of the Secretary-General, the Group of Friends (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela) and the relevant United Nations bodies, as well as its appreciation of the contribution of the Assembly of Civil Society and other Guatemalans within the constitutional framework and the peace agreements; welcomed the Contadora Declaration signed on 22 August 1995 by the political forces of Guatemala, in which they committed themselves to assuring that the Government that will take office on 14 January 1996 will respect the agreements already reached in the peace process and will make every effort to bring that process to an early and successful conclusion; called upon the Government of El Salvador and all the political forces involved in the peace process to make all possible efforts to complete the implementation of all remaining aspects of the Peace Agreement; noted with satisfaction the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for the Mission of the United Nations in El Salvador and the extension of the Mission's mandate for a six-month period as from 31 October 1995 in order to continue to observe and monitor the implementation of the remaining commitments until they have been fully met; reiterated its recognition of the effective and timely participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and encouraged them to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful implementation of all the commitments made by the parties to the El Salvador Peace Agreement; recognized the achievements made by the people and Government of Nicaragua in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and reconciliation among Nicaraguans, as well as the importance of reaching a national understanding in order to define a national development strategy through political dialogue and economic and social consultation among all sectors of the country, and emphasized how important it is for the Secretary-General to comply with Nicaragua's request for observers to be present during the electoral process in 1996; supported the treatment accorded to Nicaragua in the light of its continuing exceptional circumstances, so that the international community and financial institutions can incorporate that treatment into programmes to support the country's economic recovery and social reconstruction; expressed its appreciation of the work of the support group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, is playing an active role in supporting the country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to support those efforts; emphasized the importance that the political dialogue and economic cooperation taking place within the ministerial conference between the European Union and its member States and the Central American countries, with the participation of the Group of Three as cooperating countries, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace, consolidate democracy and ensure sustainable development; also emphasized the commitments on sustainable development adopted at the fifteenth meeting of Central American Presidents, held at Guácimo, Costa Rica, the sixteenth meeting of Central American Presidents, held in El Salvador in March 1995, the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development, held at Managua, and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, held at Tegucigalpa, and urged the international community to give them every support; reiterated the importance of the support of the United Nations system through its operational activities, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, aimed at facilitating the development of programmes and projects which are indispensable for strengthening peace and the development process in the region; recognized the importance of accessions to the Treaty on Central American Social Integration and the fulfilment of the commitments made at Mexico City in June 1994 to benefit populations affected by uprooting, conflicts and extreme poverty; reiterated its full appreciation and gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts to promote the pacification process and the consolidation of peace in Central America, and to the groups of friendly countries which have made a direct contribution to attaining those ends, and requested that those efforts be continued; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/132).

---

[81] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 45):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) A/50/499;
  - (ii) United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala: A/50/881;
  - (iii) Mission of the United Nations in El Salvador: A/50/517 and A/50/935;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: reports of the Director of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala: A/50/482, A/50/878 and A/50/1006;
- (c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/7/Add.3 and Add.9;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/50/L.7/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/50/L.17/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/50/L.68 and Add.1 and A/50/L.72 and Add.1;
- (e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/50/700, A/50/826, A/50/914 and A/50/951;
- (f) Resolutions 50/7, 50/132, 50/220 and 50/226;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41, 48 and 54;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.45, 54, 96, 103 and 118.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/132).

Mission of the United Nations in El Salvador

At its fiftieth session,[81] the General Assembly welcomed the continued commitment of the Government and people of El Salvador to the consolidation of the peace process; approved the proposal by the Secretary-General to extend the Mission for a further period of six months, with a gradual reduction of its strength and costs, in a manner compatible with the efficient performance of its functions; called upon Member States and international institutions to continue to provide assistance to the Government and people of El Salvador and to lend support to the efforts of the Mission for the purposes of peace-building and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/935.

United Nations Office of Verification in El Salvador

At its resumed fiftieth session in May 1996,[81] the General Assembly decided, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 36 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/50/935), to establish a small United Nations Office of Verification, to be headed by an official at an appropriate political level, to follow up implementation of pending aspects of the peace accords in El Salvador through 31 December 1996; also decided that the United Nations Office of Verification should be financed within existing resources, in a manner consistent with the effective fulfilment of its mandate and taking into account that the Secretary-General will submit proposals on possible means of absorption in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, no later than 15 May 1996; noted that regular visits to El Salvador by senior officials from United Nations Headquarters are making a significant contribution towards the full implementation of the peace accords; emphasized the importance of a continued and enhanced cooperation of the United Nations Office of Verification with other bodies of the United Nations system in the consolidation of the peace accords; called upon Member States and international institutions to continue to provide assistance to the Government and people of El Salvador and to lend support to the efforts of the United Nations in El Salvador for the purposes of peace-building and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/226).

United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996,[81] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA); took note of the third and fourth reports of the Director of the Mission; authorized within existing resources the renewal of the mandate of the Mission for a further period of nine months and 13 days, that is, until 31 December 1996; called upon the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) to implement the recommendations made in the reports of the Director of the Mission and to comply fully with their commitments on their broadest support to the Mission; encouraged the parties to strive for the earliest conclusion of a final peace agreement; and invited the international community to continue supporting institution-building and other activities of MINUGUA, in cooperation with the rest of the United Nations system, in particular through voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the Guatemala peace process (resolution 50/220).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/220);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth report of the Director of MINUGUA (resolution 50/220).

41. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The question of support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). A first International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, attended by representatives of 13 States, was held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988. The Conference adopted the Manila Declaration, which highlighted the fact that, with mutual support, internal and external forces that endanger emerging democracies could be overcome. The Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, held at Managua from 4 to 6 July 1994 and attended by representatives of 74 States, adopted the Managua Declaration (A/49/713, annex I), and a Plan of Action (A/49/713, annex II) in which it decided to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a study on ways in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recognizing the importance of the Managua Declaration and the Plan of Action, requested the Secretary-General to undertake such a study, from within existing resources, and to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/30). The Secretary-General's report was issued on 7 August 1995 (A/50/332 and Corr.1).

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 59 Member States (A/50/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1). At that session,[82] the Assembly commended the Secretary-General and through him the United Nations system for the activities undertaken at the request of Governments to support the efforts to consolidate democracy, as reflected in his report; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States through coherent, adequate support of their efforts to achieve the goal of democratization; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/133).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/133).

42. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25 and 49/64).

---

[82] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 41):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/332 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/133;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.55, 56 and 96.

At its fiftieth session,[83] the General Assembly called upon the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with OAU in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa; invited the United Nations to assist OAU, within existing resources, in strengthening its institutional and operational capacity in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa, in particular in the establishment of an early-warning system, technical assistance and training of personnel, exchange and coordination of information between their respective early-warning systems, logistical support and mobilization of financial support; urged the United Nations to facilitate the participation of OAU in its peacemaking and peace-keeping operations, and, with the consent of parties concerned, in joint fact-finding missions in Africa, by providing technical assistance and assisting in the mobilization of financial and logistical support; urged the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa, in particular in the areas of education for democracy, election observation, human rights and freedom, including technical support to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in that respect; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States, and requested United Nations agencies to continue to support those efforts; stressed that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasized the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in this field; urged the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to extend their support to the operations of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa; invited the Secretary-General to associate OAU closely with the follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including the conduct of the mid-term review of its implementation in 1996; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations system to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations; requested the relevant organs of the United Nations system to assist OAU to strengthen its capacity for information gathering, analysis and dissemination through the training of personnel and the mobilization of technical and financial assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 50/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/158).

43. The situation in Burundi

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Burundi (A/48/240).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/17 and 49/7).

---

[83] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 43):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/575 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.51/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 50/158;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.88 and 97.

At its fiftieth session,[84] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the holding at Bujumbura from 15 to 27 February 1995 of the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region and encouraged the international community and the Government of Burundi to implement the recommendations of the Plan of Action adopted by the Conference; reiterated the special importance of the Convention on Government signed on 10 September 1994, called upon all the guarantors of the Convention to ensure its full and impartial implementation and invited all political partners to organize, in accordance with the Convention, a national debate on the country's basic problems; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with a view to an early convening of the Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the collaboration of the Organization of African Unity and with the participation of all countries of the region; reiterated its urgent appeal to the international community to continue its efforts to mobilize political, diplomatic, human, economic, financial and material resources with a view to assisting Burundi in definitively overcoming the crisis; and invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to continue their respective and complementary missions aimed at securing national reconciliation in Burundi (resolution 50/159).

No advance documentation is expected.

44. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[5]

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, 42/163 of 8 December 1987, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 45/178 A of 19 December 1990, adopted the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the New Agenda (resolution 46/151).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study, in consultation with relevant financial institutions, recommending appropriate measures further to improve financial intermediation systems and practices in African countries, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, which should take into account an in-depth analysis of the current traditional systems and practices of capital formation at the local level and the kind of support measures the international community could provide (resolution 48/214).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited State participants in the African Development Fund existing within the African Development Bank to pay particular attention to the diversification of African commodities with a view to accelerating this process, and invited them to consider urgently making an initial adequate special contribution to finance the preparatory phase of commodity diversification projects and programmes in African countries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s accorded high priority to the consideration of the diversification of African economies and to the coordination of activities of the relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in this field; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/142).

---

[84] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 26):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/541 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.59/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 50/159;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.95 and 98.

At its fiftieth session,[85] the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole of the fiftieth session of the Assembly to prepare the mid-term review in 1996 of the implementation of the New Agenda; and also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should submit its findings to the Assembly at its fifty-first session and propose concrete measures and recommendations for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa beyond the 1990s (resolution 50/160 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in July 1996,[85] the General Assembly decided to authorize the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to meet during the fifty-first session of the Assembly and, for that purpose, to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole through the fifty-first session (resolution 50/160 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 50/160), Supplement No. 48 (A/51/48);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/160 and 50/102), A/51/228 and Add.1.

45. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Denmark (A/50/192).

At its fiftieth session,[86] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, adopted on 12 March 1995; stressed the need for a renewed and massive political will at the national and international levels to invest in people and their well-being to achieve the objectives of social development; reaffirmed the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society; reiterated its call to Governments to define time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty and eradicating absolute poverty, expanding employment and reducing unemployment, and enhancing social integration, within each national context; called upon relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to be involved in the follow-up to the Summit in a coordinated manner and to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the Summit; decided that the Assembly, through its role in policy formulation, the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, and a revitalized Commission for Social Development should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental process in the follow-up to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of

---

[85] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 24):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/490 and A/50/520;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/50/L.40/Rev.1 and A/50/L.75;
(c) Resolutions 50/160 A and B;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.78, 79, 98 and 121.

[86] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 161):
(a) Report of the World Summit for Social Development: A/CONF.166/9;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/670;
(c) Draft resolution: A/50/L.66 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 50/161;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.83-86 and 98.

Action; called upon the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council with the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Summit, to develop a multi-year programme of work to the year 2000, selecting specific themes and addressing them from an interrelated and integrated perspective, in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and to present its recommendations to the Council, which should ensure harmonization between such a multi-year programme of work and those of other relevant functional commissions of the Council; decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development", and to consider the implications for a more coherent treatment of related items of its agenda in the appropriate forums (resolution 50/161).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

46. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (decision 47/467, resolution 48/162 and decision 49/411).

At its fiftieth session,[87] the General Assembly adopted the texts contained in the annexes to resolution 50/227; requested the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields falling within his responsibility, as set out in annex I to the resolution; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/227).

---

[87] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 23):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/697 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretariat: A/50/271;
(c) Draft resolution: A/50/L.73;
(d) Resolution 50/227;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.64, 65 and 119.

47. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994 and September 1995, the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47 and A/49/47).

The General Assembly decided at both its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498 and 49/499).

Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during 1995 and 1996.[aa]

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group, Supplement No. 47 (A/51/47).

48. Strengthening of the United Nations system[1]

At its forty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended high-level working group of the Assembly, under the Chairmanship of the President of the General Assembly and with two vice-chairmen to be elected by the working group; decided also that the working group would undertake a thorough review of the studies and reports of the relevant United Nations bodies and submissions of Member States and observers, as well as studies and reports of independent commissions, non-governmental organizations, institutions, scholars and other experts, on subjects relating to the revitalization, strengthening and reform of the United Nations system, and specify by consensus those ideas and proposals drawn therefrom that it concludes would be appropriate for the purpose of revitalization, strengthening and reform of the United Nations system in fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter; requested the working group to submit a report on its work before the end of the fiftieth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" (resolution 49/252).

Document: Report of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System (resolution 49/252).

[aa] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 47):

(a) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/50/47);

(b) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.56-60.

49. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406, 45/424, 46/406, 47/408, 48/408 and 49/408).

At its fiftieth session,[89] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the agenda item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/406).

No advance documentation is expected.

50. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 was established by the Security Council in its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. The Tribunal submits an annual report to the General Assembly under article 34 of its statute; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2. The Tribunal's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fiftieth session,[90] the General Assembly took note of the second report of the International Tribunal (decision 50/408).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 29 July 1995 to 28 July 1996.

51. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

---

[89] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 48):
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23 (Part VII, chap. XI));
- (b) Decision 50/406;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.45.

[90] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 49):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the second report of the International Tribunal: A/50/365-S/1995/728;
- (b) Decision 50/408;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.52.

At its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to fiftieth sessions (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435 and 49/444).

At its fiftieth session,[91] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/422).

No advance documentation is expected.

52. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to forty-ninth sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the next session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth session,[92] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/444).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[91] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 50):
(a) Decision 50/422;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.94.

[92] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 51):
(a) Decision 50/444;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

53. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth session,[93] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/445).

No advance documentation is expected.

54. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fiftieth sessions,[94] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438 and 50/457).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465 and 48/437).

---

[93] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 56):
(a) Decision 50/445;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

[94] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 53):
(a) Decision 50/457;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.98.

At its fiftieth session,[95] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/468).

No advance documentation is expected.

56. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[6]

Various aspects of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The issue was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121 and 48/88).

At its forty-ninth session,[96] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 49/10 within 30 days of its adoption; and decided to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of the item (resolution 49/10). Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General submitted the report on 6 December 1994 (A/49/758).

At its fiftieth session,[97] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

No advance documentation is expected.

57. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7, decision 33/435, resolutions 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9 and 48/56).

At its forty-ninth session,[98] the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/18).

---

[95] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 52):
(a) Decision 50/468;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

[96] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 39):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/847 and A/49/758;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/10;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.50 and 51.

[97] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 28):
(a) Decision 50/475;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

[98] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 36):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/584;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.38 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.69.

At its fiftieth session,[99] the Secretary-General submitted the report requested in resolution 49/18 (A/50/779). At the same session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

No advance documentation is expected.

58. Question of Cyprus[6]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 7 June 1996 (S/1996/411), and the last report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus was issued on 25 June 1996 (S/1996/467).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to cooperate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

From April 1993 until July 1994, by agreement of the two Cypriot parties, the efforts of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices concentrated on a package of confidence-building measures (see S/26026) first presented to the two Cypriot parties in May 1993.

On 29 July 1994, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to consult with members of the Council, with the Guarantor Powers and with the two leaders in Cyprus with a view to undertaking a fundamental and far-reaching reflection on ways of approaching the Cyprus problem in a manner that would yield results. The Council also urged the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence-building measures at the earliest possible time. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report by the end of October 1994 (resolution 939 (1994)).

---

[99] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 35):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/779;
(b) Decision 50/475;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on 29 October 1994 (S/1994/1229) that he had sought the views of the members of the Security Council and of the Guarantor Powers. He had also written to the two Cypriot community leaders informing them of that initiative and that he would ask his Special Representative to return to the island for consultations with them. The Secretary-General received responses from members of the Security Council and all the Guarantor Powers which indicated continuing support for the Secretary-General's efforts, but mostly reaffirmed positions taken on resolution 939 (1994). In September 1994, the Special Representative travelled to the United Kingdom, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey for consultations with the Guarantor Powers and the Cypriot parties. He reported to the Secretary-General that matters were close to an impasse both on the substance of the Cyprus problem and on the confidence-building measures.

Before reporting to the Security Council, the Secretary-General wrote to both Cypriot leaders on 10 October 1994, informing them that he had requested his Deputy Special Representative to invite them to join him for a number of informal consultations with a view to exploring in a concrete manner ways in which progress might be made both in the implementation of the confidence-building measures and in the overall settlement of the Cyprus problem. Both leaders accepted and five meetings took place between 18 and 31 October 1994.

The leaders discussed the essential elements of a federation in Cyprus as well as matters related to the implementation of the confidence-building measures. They explored a broad range of ideas pertaining to political equality, sovereignty, membership in the European Union, aspects of the federal constitutional arrangements, security and demilitarization, displaced persons, property claims and the issue of territorial adjustments, as well as possible ways for the early establishment of the federation and implementation of the confidence-building measures. The ideas discussed under those headings offered, on the basis of certain trade-offs, ways of satisfying in an equitable manner what have consistently been the most deeply held concerns and interests of both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities.

In November and December 1994, the Secretary-General met separately with each Cypriot community leader to hear his views on the informal meetings. He told them that, given the necessary political will, the elements discussed during their meetings offered the possibility of a significant step forward both on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the confidence-building measures. He strongly encouraged the Turkish Cypriot leader to respond in a commensurate manner to the ideas discussed during the joint meetings. The Secretary-General also instructed his Representatives to pursue contacts with the parties in order to establish the basis for a further discussion.

The President of the Security Council wrote to the Secretary-General on 4 November 1994 (S/1994/1256) thanking him and his Representatives for their continuous efforts, noting that his review remained in progress and looking forward to receiving his definitive report at an appropriate time. In resolution 969 (1994) renewing the mandate of UNFICYP, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders in order to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks. The Council also reaffirmed the importance it attached to early progress on the substance of the Cyprus problem and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures.

In early March 1995, the Special Representative travelled to London and the region to review with the Cypriot leaders and the Guarantor Powers the situation in the light of developments since the beginning of the year. Also in March, the Secretary-General met with the Presidents of Cyprus and Turkey at Copenhagen. He urged each of them to make every effort to facilitate the resumption of direct talks and progress in the negotiations.

The Special Representative again travelled to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus from 15 to 19 May 1995. The objective of the visit was to assess with the Cypriot parties and the Governments of Greece and Turkey the situation after the Turkish Cypriot electoral process. After hearing the views of all concerned, the Secretary-General's Representatives concluded that grounds did not yet exist for the resumption of face-to-face meetings. Given the recent emphasis on the prospective membership of Cyprus in the European Union, the Special Representative also visited Brussels for consultations of an informational nature with relevant officials of the European Commission.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

No advance documentation is expected.

59. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[6]

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 was established on 8 November 1994 by Security Council resolution 955 (1994). By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). On 9 September 1995, the Secretary-General, following consultations with the judges of the Tribunal, appointed Mr. Andronico O. Adede as Registrar of the Tribunal.

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994). At the same session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the Tribunal will submit an annual report to the General Assembly.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Tribunal.

60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first, thirty-second, tenth special session, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special session, thirty-seventh to forty-third and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, decision S-12/24, resolutions 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72 and 45/66).

At its forty-eighth session,[100] the General Assembly reaffirmed that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction; requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep under review the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; called upon all States, immediately following the recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of those questions in its annual report to the General Assembly (resolution 48/61).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27).

61. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth and forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418 and resolution 48/62).

At its forty-ninth session,[101] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available; requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures" (resolution 49/66).

---

[100] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 57):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/662;
- (c) Resolution 48/61;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14, 19 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

[101] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 53 and 64 (f)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/190 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1, A/49/209 and A/49/225;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/690;
- (c) Resolution 49/66;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

At its fiftieth session,[102] the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (decision 50/419).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 49/66), A/51/209 and A/51/179.

62. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 39/152, 40/156 A and B, 41/88 A and B, 42/46 A and B, 43/83 A and B, 44/124 A and B, 45/78 A and B, 46/41 A and B, 47/57 and 48/80).

At its forty-ninth session,[103] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on Antarctica and of the report of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting; encouraged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to continue to provide to the Secretary-General and other interested States information on developments in relation to Antarctica; and requested the Secretary-General to submit that information in a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; noted the role accorded by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme in relation to Antarctic matters; welcomed the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue to: (a) ensure that data and information resulting from such research are freely available to the international community, and (b) enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia; urged the Antarctic Treaty Parties to consider becoming parties as soon as possible to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and so bring the Protocol into force; and urged countries whose nationals undertake activities in Antarctica to ensure that all such activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of the Protocol (resolution 49/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/80).

---

[102] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 61):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on military expenditures in standardized form reported by States: A/50/277 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/581;
- (c) Decision 50/419;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[103] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 67):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/370;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/704;
- (c) Resolution 49/80;
- (d) Meeting of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.26;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

At its fiftieth session,[104] in 1995, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session. The Assembly also affirmed that scientific and technological achievements should be used for the benefit of all mankind and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology should be promoted; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of high technology with military applications; requested the Secretary-General to develop a database of concerned research institutions and experts with a view to promoting transparency and international cooperation in the applications of the scientific and technological developments for pursuing disarmament objectives; encouraged the United Nations to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and assessment (resolution 50/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/62).

64. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 B) and at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament" (resolution 45/61).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/44). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/67 and 49/68).

At its fiftieth session,[105] the General Assembly invited Member States to enhance bilateral and multilateral dialogue on the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields, with a view to: (a) ensuring implementation of relevant commitments already undertaken under international legal instruments; and (b) exploring ways and means of further developing international legal rules on transfers of high technology with military applications (resolution 50/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[104] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 62):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General (A/50/409);
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/50/582;
- (d) Resolution 50/62;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 16 and 24;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[105] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 63):
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/583;
- (c) Resolution 50/63;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 24;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

65. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed the Treaty on 5 August 1963 and it entered into force on 10 October 1963.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fortieth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 40/80 B, 41/46 B, 42/26 B, 43/63 B, 44/106, 45/50, 46/48, 47/46, 48/69 and 49/69).

At its fiftieth session,[106] the General Assembly urged all States that had not already done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water at the earliest possible date; urged all States parties to the Treaty to contribute to the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as soon as possible and no later than 1996 and to its expeditious entry into force; and requested the President of the Amendment Conference to conduct consultations to those ends (resolution 50/64).

No advance documentation is expected.

66. Implementation of the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70 and 49/70).

At its fiftieth session,[107] the General Assembly welcomed the continuing efforts in the multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban of the Conference on Disarmament; called upon all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to conclude, as a task of the highest priority, a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, so as to enable its signature by the outset of the fifty-first session of the Assembly; also called upon participants in the Conference to advance work so as to proceed to the final phase of the negotiations at the beginning of 1996; further called upon the Conference to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee at the commencement of its 1996 session, and to renew its mandate in order to complete the final text of the treaty as soon as possible in 1996; urged all States to support the multilateral negotiations in the Conference for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and their prompt conclusion; declared its readiness to resume consideration of this item, as necessary, before its fifty-first session in order to endorse the text of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of the necessary services to the Conference for those negotiations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" (resolution 50/65).

---

[106] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 64):
- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/50/584;
- (b) Resolution 50/64;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11 and 13-18;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[107] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 65):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/585 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/65;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27).

67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special session, and thirty-third to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71 and 49/71).

At its fiftieth session,[108] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report (A/45/435) or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/66).

---

[108] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 66):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/325;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/586;
(c) Resolution 50/66;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/66).

68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-ninth to the forty-ninth (resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 3476 A (XXX), 3476 B (XXX), 31/73, 32/83, 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55, 40/83, 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109, 45/53, 46/31, 47/49, 48/72 and 49/72).

At its fiftieth session,[109] the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; welcomed the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for the proposal, and called upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/67), A/51/176.

69. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the forty-ninth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73 and 49/73).

At its fiftieth session,[110] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended, *inter alia*, that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula; and also recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 50/68).

---

[109] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 67):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/299;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/587;
- (c) Resolution 50/67;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-18;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[110] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 68):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/588;
- (c) Resolution 50/68;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 15 and 20;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27).

70. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the forty-ninth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A and 49/74).

At its fiftieth session,[111] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space in 1996; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question in all its aspects; and urged the Russian Federation and the United States of America to resume their bilateral negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work (resolution 50/69).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27).

---

[111] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 69):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/50/589;
(b) Resolution 50/69;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

71. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Transparency in armaments

(c) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(d) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

(e) Relationship between disarmament and development

(f) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms

(g) Regional disarmament

(h) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(i) Nuclear disarmament

(j) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 3484 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427).

At its fiftieth session,[112] the General Assembly adopted 18 resolutions under the item (resolutions 50/70 A to R) and one decision (decision 50/420).

In the first resolution under this item, entitled "Nuclear testing", the General Assembly commended those nuclear-weapon States observing nuclear testing moratoria and urged them to continue those moratoria pending the entry into force of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; strongly deplored all current nuclear testing; and strongly urged the immediate cessation of all nuclear testing (resolution 50/70 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Small arms", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within the existing resources, to prepare a report, with the assistance of a panel group of qualified governmental experts, on (a) the types of small arms and light weapons actually being used in conflicts being dealt with by the United Nations; (b) the nature and causes of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons, including their illicit production and trade; and (c) the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/70 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly urged States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date; and called for the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and invited them to keep States Members of the United Nations duly informed of the progress and efforts made (resolution 50/70 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually; reaffirmed its decision, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end: (a) recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; and (b) recalled its request to the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 50/70 D).

---

[112] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 70):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) General and complete disarmament (A/50/115 and Add.1);
  (ii) Transparency in armaments (A/50/276 and Add.1);
  (iii) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/50/383);
  (iv) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/50/405);
  (v) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms (A/50/465);
  (vi) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/50/547 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
  (vii) Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines (A/50/701);
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Notification of nuclear tests (A/50/261);
  (ii) Relationship between disarmament and development (A/50/388);
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/50/590 and Corr.1;
(f) Resolutions 50/70 A to R;
(g) Decision 50/420;
(h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11 and 13-29;
(i) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; expressed grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; and expressed the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste would enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories (resolution 50/70 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided to convene its fourth special session on disarmament in 1997, if possible, with the exact date and agenda to be decided upon before the end of the current session of the Assembly through consultations; and also decided to establish a Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit its recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/70 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly urged the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/70 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity; invited Member States to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to examine the issue and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/70 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the fact that the entry into force of the 1991 Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms clears the way for prompt ratification by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the 1993 Treaty; also expressed its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty; and encouraged and supported the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear weapons and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons (resolution 50/70 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms", the General Assembly invited Member States (a) to take appropriate and effective enforcement measures to seek to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are immediately discontinued; and (b) to provide the Secretary-General promptly with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing the views expressed by Member States and also a report on the effective implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/70 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 50/70 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control (resolution 50/70 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and corresponding environmental norms, in particular the destruction of weapons covered by them; and urged the States that are not yet parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to consider adhering to it as soon as possible (resolution 50/70 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly took note of the joint statement of 10 May 1995 by the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems; urged the early ratification of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction; and encouraged the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomed the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well (resolution 50/70 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines", the General Assembly urged States that have not yet done so to declare moratoria on the export of anti-personnel land-mines at the earliest possible date; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken by Member States to implement such moratoria and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; encouraged the widest possible accession to the Convention and to Protocol II thereto, and further urged all States to comply immediately and fully with the applicable rules of Protocol II; and also encouraged further immediate international efforts to seek solutions to the problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines, with a view to the eventual elimination of such land-mines (resolution 50/70 O).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly recognized that there is a genuine need to de-emphasize the role of nuclear weapons and to review and revise nuclear doctrines accordingly; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and a phased programme of progressive and balanced deep reductions of nuclear weapons, and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures; and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 1996 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/70 P).

In the seventeenth resolution, entitled "1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly noted that on 11 May 1995, the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted three decisions on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and took note of the resolution on the Middle East adopted on 11 May 1995 by the parties to the Treaty (resolution 50/70 Q).

In the eighteenth resolution, entitled "Contribution to nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly welcomed the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 12 additional States; also welcomed the accession on 5 December 1994 to that Treaty of Ukraine as a non-nuclear-weapon State, and acknowledged that that decision, as well as relevant decisions previously taken by Belarus and Kazakstan, contributed to the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; and welcomed the fact that South Africa has voluntarily given up its nuclear-weapon programme as well as the voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons by Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine, and recognized the significant contribution of those States to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of regional and global security (resolution 50/70 R).

In addition to the adoption of 18 resolutions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects" (decision 50/420).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/51/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 C, 46/36 L, 47/52 L and 50/70 D to H, J to M, O and P, A/51/207, A/51/181 and A/51/218;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

 (i) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C), A/51/279;

 (ii) Transmitting the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons (A/51/218).

72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

(c) Regional confidence-building measures

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

(e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F and 47/53 A to F, decision 47/421 and resolutions 48/76 A to E and 49/76 A to E).

At its fiftieth session,[113] the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under the item (resolutions 50/71 A to E).

In the first resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Germany and Japan for inviting the 1995 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/71 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the sixth and seventh meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Brazzaville in March and August 1995; reaffirmed its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé in July 1992; took note of the Brazzaville Declaration on Cooperation for Peace and Security in Central Africa and urged the States members of the Committee to implement it promptly; welcomed the initialling of the Non-Aggression Pact between the States members of the Committee and encouraged those States to sign the Pact as soon as possible; welcomed with satisfaction the decision by the States members of the Committee to participate in peace operations of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and also the participation of some of the States members of the Committee in the peace operations deployed in the subregion; requested Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to promote and to facilitate the holding of a training programme on peace operations in the subregion; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Committee and to establish a trust fund to which Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations might make additional voluntary contributions; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/71 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly commended the activities being carried out by the regional centres in accordance with their mandates; reaffirmed its strong support for the further operation and strengthening of the two regional centres; also encouraged further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the directors of the two regional centres were, as far as possible, locally based in order to revitalize the activities in the centres; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on his efforts to seek new alternative sources of financing for the two regional centres and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/71 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its strong support for the continued operation and further strengthening of the Regional Centre as an essential promoter of the regional peace and disarmament dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region known as the "Kathmandu process"; decided that the Director of the Regional Centre at Kathmandu should operate as before until a reliable means could be found to finance the operational needs of the Regional Centre; recommended that the Regional Centre organize the scheduled regional meetings in 1996, within the available resources; appealed to Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and its implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/71 D).

---

[113] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 71):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/50/380);
  - (ii) Regional confidence-building measures (A/50/474);
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/50/591;
- (e) Resolutions 50/71 A to E;
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-18, 26 and 28;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution (resolution 50/71 E).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (A/51/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/76 A and B and 50/71 A to D), A/51/219.

73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(e) Confidence-building measures

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B and 49/77 A to D, and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Confidence-building measures" (resolution 49/77 D).

At its fiftieth session,[114] the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the item (resolutions 50/72 A to D).

In the first resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged the Conference on Disarmament to continue as the highest priority task its negotiations to conclude a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; acknowledged the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on 21 September 1995 regarding its composition and the commitment to implement that decision at the earliest possible date; urged the Conference on Disarmament to make every effort to reach a consensus on its programme of work at the beginning of the 1996 session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/72 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of Disarmament Week; and invited the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations informational organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week (resolution 50/72 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recognized the legitimate aspirations of all countries that have applied for membership to participate fully in the work of the Conference on Disarmament; called for the implementation of decision CD/1356 on the expansion of membership of the Conference on Disarmament on an urgent basis; and strongly urged that the new members should, in pursuance of that decision and with particular reference to the provisions contained in the second paragraph of the decision, all assume together membership of the Conference at the start of the 1996 session of the Conference (resolution 50/72 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with regret that the Disarmament Commission was unable to achieve agreement on guidelines and recommendations under its agenda item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons" and on recommendations under its agenda item entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade", both of which were concluded in 1995; noted the progress made and continuing consideration by the Disarmament Commission of its agenda item entitled "International arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991", which is to be concluded in 1996; reaffirmed the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation, in the format of a note by the Secretary-General, of all texts of principles, guidelines or recommendations on subject items that have been unanimously adopted by the Disarmament Commission since its inception in 1978 (resolution 50/72 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/51/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);

---

[114] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 72):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Disarmament Week (A/50/291);
    (ii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/50/391);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/50/416);
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/50/592;
(f) Resolutions 50/72 A to D;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11 and 13-29;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 38/183 O, 39/148 H, 49/77 D and 50/72 D), A/51/182.

74. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the forty-ninth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78 and 49/78).

At its fiftieth session,[115] the General Assembly called upon Israel and all other States of the region that were not yet parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty at the earliest date; and called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to place all unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security (resolution 50/73).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/73).

75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 44/430, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79 and 49/79, and decision 44/430).

At its fiftieth session,[116] the General Assembly urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its Protocols and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to those instruments would be universal; took note of the interim report of the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to

---

[115] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 73):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/513;
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/593;
  (c) Resolution 50/73;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 26;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[116] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 74):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/326;
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/594;
  (c) Resolution 50/74;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 23;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, held at Vienna from 25 September to 13 October 1995; took note of the decision of the Review Conference to continue its work at resumed sessions at Geneva from 15 to 19 January and 22 April to 3 May 1996; requested the Secretary-General to continue furnishing needed assistance to the Review Conference; and again called upon the maximum number of States to attend the Review Conference (resolution 50/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/74), A/51/254.

76. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102). The item was therefore included in the agenda of the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

At its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81 and 49/81).

At its fiftieth session,[117] the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament; encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, *inter alia*, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as well as by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; encouraged the continued widespread support among the Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 50/75).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/75), A/51/230.

77. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the forty-ninth (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82 and 49/82).

---

[117] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 75):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/300;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/595;
(c) Resolution 50/75;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-18;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

At its fiftieth session,[118] the General Assembly considered that greater efforts and more time were required to develop a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure conditions of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; reiterated its conviction that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee was important and would greatly facilitate development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; and requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to pursue his dialogue on the work of the Committee with the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean and to apprise the Ad Hoc Committee of his consultations and other relevant developments at a meeting to be held in 1996 for that specific purpose, to take place before the 1997 regular session of the Committee (resolution 50/76).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/51/29).

78. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85 and 49/83).

At its fiftieth session,[119] the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); noted with satisfaction the full adherence of Saint Lucia to the Treaty; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 50/77).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[118] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 76):
- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/50/29);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/596;
- (c) Resolution 50/76;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 21;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[119] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 77):
- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/50/597;
- (b) Resolution 50/77;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11 and 13-18;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

79. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86 and 49/138).

At its fiftieth session,[120] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed with special satisfaction the adoption by the African leaders of the final text of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Pelindaba Treaty); invited the African States to sign and ratify the Pelindaba Treaty as soon as possible; called upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; called upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Pelindaba Treaty to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they are, *de jure* or de facto, internationally responsible and which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to bring the necessary support to the Pelindaba Treaty by signing the Protocols that concern them as soon as the Treaty becomes available for signature; and expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the diligence with which they assisted the Group of Experts to Prepare a Draft Treaty on an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (resolution 50/78).

No advance documentation is expected.

80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 71). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its thirty-third to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65 and 49/86).

---

[120] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 78):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/426;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/598;
(c) Amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee (A/50/598, para. 8): A/50/L.55;
(d) Resolution 50/78;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 28;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

At its fiftieth session,[121] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the information and data provided to date, and reiterated its call upon all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention; also welcomed the work begun by the Ad Hoc Group in pursuing the mandate established by the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on 30 September 1994 and urged the Ad Hoc Group, in accordance with its mandate, to complete its work as soon as possible and submit its report, which should be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at the Fourth Review Conference or later at a special conference; noted that, at the request of the States parties, a Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held at Geneva from 25 November to 13 December 1996, and that a Preparatory Committee for that Conference had been formed; and called upon all signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also called upon those States that had not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention (resolution 50/79).

No advance documentation is expected.

81. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83, and decision 46/414.

At its fiftieth session,[122] the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 50/418).

No advance documentation is expected.

82. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

---

[121] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 80):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/50/600 and Corr.1;
(b) Resolution 50/79;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17, 22 and 23;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[122] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 60):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/310;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/580;
(c) Decision 50/418;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 22;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fiftieth session,[123] the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 40 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; also requested the Scientific Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Committee and for the dissemination of its findings; and expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their cooperation in the field, and to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 50/26).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/51/46).

83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33. The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea,

---

[123] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 82):
(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/50/46);
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/603;
(c) Resolution 50/26;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.7 and 8;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[124]

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65) and Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39 and 49/34).

At its fiftieth session,[125] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations of the Committee with regard to its working methods and to the reconvening of the Working Group of the Whole at its thirty-ninth session; and its recommendation that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-fifth session, and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-third session, should continue consideration of the items included in their agenda under resolution 50/27; agreed with the endorsement by the Committee of the multi-year plan for consideration of the agenda item on space debris adopted by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-second session; emphasized the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the matter; considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been achieved in establishing regional centres for space science and technology education in each region covered by the regional commissions; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that those centres be established on the basis of affiliation to the United Nations as early as possible; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1996 as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications; agreed that a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could be convened before the turn of the present century; recommended that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee continue to work, the aim being to complete the development and refinement of a framework that would allow an evaluation of proposals by the Committee at its thirty-ninth session, and that the framework should allow for the consideration of all possibilities of achieving the final objectives of such a conference; agreed that, on the basis of the work conducted by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Committee, at its thirty-ninth session, should consider all issues related to the possible convening of a third conference, including the question whether the objectives of the conference could be achieved by other means, with a view to making a final recommendation to the General Assembly at that session of the Committee (resolution 50/27).

---

[124] Peru and Malaysia were also appointed members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with Cuba and the Republic of Korea, respectively.

[125] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 83):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/50/20);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/384;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/604;
(d) Resolution 50/27;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.2 and 16-18;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Supplement No. 20 (A/51/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/27), A/51/276.

84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1999 (resolution 50/28 A).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)).

The Working Group submitted recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fiftieth session,[126] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 50/28 A to G).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), had not been effected; recognized that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; noted the significant success of the peace implementation programme of the Agency since the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories; noted the progress achieved to date in the transfer of the Agency's headquarters to its area of operations, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to present to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA an updated plan for the transfer; reiterated its concern about the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency; noted with profound concern that the structural deficit problem confronting the Agency portended an almost certain decline in the living conditions of Palestine refugees and therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; called upon all Governments, as a matter or urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including the costs of moving the headquarters to Gaza; and decided to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 1999, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) (resolution 50/28 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 50/28 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-first session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/28 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees, requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/28 D).

---

[126] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 84):
- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/50/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/50/491;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/50/500;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties: A/50/428;
  - (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/50/450;
  - (iii) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities: A/50/451;
  - (iv) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/50/531;
- (e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/605;
- (f) Resolutions 50/28 A to G;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.12, 13 and 25;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly acknowledged the support of the host Governments and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the Agency in the discharge of its duties; called upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General of the Agency to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the PLO and subsequent implementation agreements had had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; and urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease the current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 50/28 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/28 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution (50/28 G) and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/28 G).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 50/28 B);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/28 C, D, F and G).

85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D and 49/36 A to D).

At its fiftieth session,[127] the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter, and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly its periodic reports to Member States and to report on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions (resolutions 50/29 A to D).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 50/29 A), A/51/99;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/29 A to D).

86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Russian

---

[127] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 85):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/657, A/50/658, A/50/659 and A/50/660;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/170, A/50/282 and A/50/463;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/606;
(d) Resolutions 50/29 A to D;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.24 and 25;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/81, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43 and 49/37).

At its fiftieth session,[128] the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; urged Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee; decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; the Special Committee should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field; requested the Special Committee to consider the expansion of its membership, analysing all available options, invites its chairman to consult with interested States and requests the Special Committee to submit specific recommendations to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/30).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 50/30), A/51/130.

87. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information", and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B and 49/38 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during this period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318 and 49/416).

---

[128] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 86):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/711-S/1995/911;
(b) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/50/230;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/607;
(d) Resolution 50/30;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.19-23;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

At its fiftieth session,[129] the General Assembly urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned, *inter alia*, to cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and to condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 50/31 A).

The General Assembly also decided, *inter alia*, to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information; called upon the Secretary-General to implement fully the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of its resolution 48/44 B; requested the Secretary-General, with regard to the need for an effective public information capacity of the Department of Public Information for the formation and functioning of the information components of peace-keeping and other field operations of the United Nations, to ensure the involvement of the Department in the planning stage of such future operations; requested the Department to review its publications and proposals for publications and to report thereon to the Committee at its eighteenth session; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to study ways and means to rationalize and effect equitable disbursement of available resources to all United Nations information centres and to report thereon to the Committee at its eighteenth session; noted with appreciation the efforts of the Department of Public Information to take advantage of recent developments in information technology in order to improve the dissemination of information; noted the important role of the Department in responding to the increased public interest resulting from the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, and requested the Department to ensure the greatest possible access to United Nations guided tours; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee at its eighteenth session and to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/31 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information to 89 members (decision 50/411).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/51/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/31 B).

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution

---

[129] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 87):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/50/21);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/462;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/608;
(d) Resolution 50/31 A and B and decisions 50/311 and 50/411;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.9-11;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fiftieth session,[130] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers on the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/32).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/32).

89. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

The General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirtieth, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to the present wording (resolution 48/46).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fiftieth session,[131] the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special

---

[130] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 88):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/458;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/609;
(d) Resolution 50/32;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.2, 5-7 and 14;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

[131] References for the fiftieth session (agenda items 89 and 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23 (Part III)), chaps. V and VI;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/610;
(c) Resolution 50/33 and decision 50/412;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.2, 5-7 and 14;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/33).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; also reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (decision 50/412).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23).

90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with OAU, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fiftieth session,[132] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; requested the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories might benefit from the related activities of those agencies and other organizations; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/34).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/34), A/51/212.

---

[132] References for the fiftieth session (agenda items 90 and 12):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII; A/AC.109/L.1838;
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. V (sect. C);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/212 and Add.1;
(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/611;
(e) Resolution 50/34;
(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.2, 5-7 and 14;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its fiftieth session,[133] the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/35).

92. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402 and 50/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[133] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 91):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/481;
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/612;
- (c) Resolution 50/35;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.2, 5-7 and 14;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

93. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

Since the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402 and 49/402).

At its fiftieth session,[134] the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/50/436), in which he highlighted the last two rounds of talks with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal held at Geneva on 9 January and 8 July 1995 and a meeting at Burg Schlaining, Austria, from 2 to 5 June 1995. The Secretary-General issued an appeal to all East Timorese to exercise restraint and refrain from actions that could have a detrimental impact, prior to and during the course of the dialogue. He also expressed the need for the two Governments to cooperate with him in his initiative and to encourage all East Timorese to respond constructively to his initiative and appeal. The Secretary-General also reported on the first meeting of the All-Inclusive Intra-East-Timorese Dialogue, held at Burg Schlaining, from 2 to 5 June 1995, which brought together 30 East Timorese of various shades of political opinion residing inside and outside East Timor. The gathering was held in a positive and constructive atmosphere and adopted, by consensus, the Burg Schlaining Declaration, which, *inter alia*, proposed to the Secretary-General that further meetings be held within the same framework; reaffirmed the need to implement the necessary measures in the field of human rights and other areas with a view to promoting peace, stability, justice and social harmony; reaffirmed the necessity for the social and cultural development of East Timor on the basis of the preservation of the cultural identity of the people, including tradition, religion, history and language, as well as the teaching of Tetun and Portuguese; and expressed the need to create the basis for the involvement of all East Timorese, without discrimination of any sort, in the development of East Timor in every sphere of human life in a climate of mutual understanding, tolerance and harmony. At the sixth round of talks, the two sides, without prejudice to their respective positions of principle regarding the political status of East Timor, began discussions on the substantive issues identified by the Secretary-General regarding possible avenues for a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. In that context, they discussed issues related to an eventual framework for the achievement of such a solution and other related issues, including the preservation and promotion of the cultural identity of the East Timorese people and bilateral relations between them. The sides agreed to continue to discuss those issues in conjunction with one another.

---

[134] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 8):
(a) Decision 50/402;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.3.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/402).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 50/402).

94. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of Croatia (A/49/142). At that session,[135] the Assembly expressed its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia; called upon all parties and, in particular, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to comply fully with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Republic of Croatia, and to respect strictly its territorial integrity, and in this regard concluded that their activities aimed at achieving the integration of the occupied territories of Croatia into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately; requested the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cease immediately any military and logistic support to the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia; strongly condemned the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia for their militant actions that have resulted in ethnic cleansing of the United Nations Protected Areas, and for their constant refusal to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions; reaffirmed its support for the principle that all statements or commitments in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, were wholly null and void; reaffirmed also the right of all refugees and displaced persons from the area of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes safely with dignity, with the assistance of the international community, and in that regard noted that the 1991 census was the basis for defining the population structure of the Republic of Croatia; urged the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in its entire territory and urged also the utmost respect for human and minority rights in the territory of Croatia, including the right to autonomy in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and established international standards, and for efforts to achieve a political solution within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; called for mutual recognition between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders; commended the persistent efforts of the United Nations Protection Force in performing its duties in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and in that regard emphasized the importance of its role for the overall peace process and for the success of the peaceful reintegration of Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia; called for full respect of the cease-fire agreements in the territory of Croatia, and urged the resumption of direct negotiations in close cooperation with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/43).

---

[135] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 148):

(a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/630;
(b) Resolution 49/43;
(c) Meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.9;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

On 18 October 1995, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in resolution 49/43 (A/50/648). At its fiftieth session,[136] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (decision 50/413).

No advance documentation is expected.

95. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to fiftieth sessions,[137] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416, 43/420, 44/420, 45/423, 46/415, 47/425, 48/420, 49/419 and 50/414).

No advance documentation is expected.

96. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its eighteenth special session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3.

---

[136] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 92):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/648;
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/613;
- (c) Decision 50/413;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.13 and 25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

[137] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 93):
- (a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/50/614;
- (b) Decision 50/414;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/50/SR.7;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.82.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991; and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. In paragraph 112 of the annex, the Assembly decided that a review and appraisal relating to the progress of the Strategy should be carried out biennially by the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, and requested the Secretary-General to submit appropriate recommendations to assist in that process (resolution 45/199). At the same session, the Assembly called upon States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation; and decided that, during consideration of the item, the Assembly should elaborate modalities to ensure action-oriented political review and follow-up processes for the Declaration and the Strategy (resolution 45/234).

At its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of these questions (resolutions 46/144, 46/145, 47/152 and 48/185).

At its forty-ninth session,[138] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a comprehensive and analytical report for the purpose of reviewing and appraising in 1996 the implementation of the commitments and agreements of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and to identify the constraints to implementation (resolution 49/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/92), A/51/270.

(c) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

At its forty-ninth session,[138] the General Assembly stressed the need to increase efforts to ensure the flow of substantial resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the provisions of subparagraphs 1 (a) to (m) of resolution 49/93; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net flows and transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, and, utilizing all relevant reports, such as those provided by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, to report thereon in the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1995*, and also to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/93)

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/93).

(d) Financing of development

The General Assembly considered questions relating to the financing of development at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 46/205, decision 47/436 and resolution 48/187).

At its fiftieth session,[139] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed that global financial integration presented new challenges and opportunities for the international community and that it should constitute a very important element of the dialogue between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions; underscored the need for encouragement of private flows to all countries, in particular to developing countries, especially long-term flows; recognized that, in a globalized world, sound fiscal and monetary policy in each country was among the elements essential in preventing crises relating to capital flows; emphasized the need to explore ways to broaden cooperation and, where appropriate, coordination of macroeconomic policy among interested countries, monetary and financial authorities and institutions; reiterated the need for broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making process; welcomed the steps taken by the International Monetary Fund and recognized the need for a stronger and central role for the Fund in surveillance of all countries, in a symmetrical manner; reaffirmed the objective of promoting greater transparency and openness, including increasing participation of developing countries in the work of the Fund and the regular and timely provision of economic and financial data by all Fund members; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its fifty-first session, in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/91).

---

[138] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 87):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/309 and Corr.1 and A/49/328;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/727 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Resolutions 49/92 and 49/93;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 10-12, 19, 21, 22, 32 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[139] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 94):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/379 and Corr.1 and A/50/397;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/616;
- (c) Resolutions 50/91 to 50/93 and decision 50/424;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 11-13, 23, 24, 32, 41 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/91).

(e) External debt crisis and development

At its fiftieth session,[139] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recognized that the evolving international debt strategy had to be supplemented by appropriate external financial flows to indebted developing countries; emphasized the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, and stressed the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment; stressed the need for finding effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of the poorest and most indebted developing countries and the importance of a full, constructive and expeditious implementation of the Naples terms, agreed upon in the Paris Club in December 1994, for such countries; invited creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider continuing the initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and the requests for continued mobilization of resources through the Debt-reduction Facility of the International Development Association; noted the high proportion of multilateral debt of a number of developing countries and invited international financial institutions to examine proposals to tackle the problems of those countries with regard to multilateral debt; noted with concern the continuing burden of debt and debt-service obligations of middle-income countries, including in particular those in Africa, and encouraged creditors, including multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, to continue to address their obligations effectively; stressed the importance of continued concessional Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility lending operations for low-income countries; also stressed the need for existing facilities to provide debt-relief measures through various debt conversion programmes; further stressed the need for, in addition to debt-relief measures, new financial flows to debtor developing countries; stressed the need for the expeditious conclusion of the ongoing work of the International Monetary Fund, in close collaboration with the World Bank, on the steps to address the problems of those low-income countries that were undertaking strong adjustment and reform programmes but whose debt situation, including debt to multilateral institutions, might prove unsustainable, even after debt reduction on the Naples terms, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the outcome of the meeting of the Development Committee scheduled for April 1996; noted the initiative to develop new, parallel financing arrangements, complementary to the General Arrangements to Borrow; underscored the need for encouragement of private flows to all countries, in particular developing countries, while reducing the risks of volatility; stressed the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups; called upon the international community, including the United Nations system, and invited the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as the private sector, to take urgent measures and action for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since the beginning of the 1990s on development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/92).

97. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Commodities

The General Assembly considered the question of commodities at its forty-first, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 41/168, 44/218, 45/200 and 47/185).

At its forty-ninth session,[140] the General Assembly emphasized the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and enhance competitiveness; expressed the urgent need for supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets through efficient and transparent price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges, and through the use of commodity price risk management instruments; noted the need expressed by developing countries, in particular the commodity-dependent developing countries, for stable and more predictable commodity prices; stressed the importance of commodity diversification as a means to increase export revenues of developing countries and to improve their competitiveness; urged developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification efforts of developing countries, especially African countries; stressed that trade-distorting policies and practices have a negative effect on the ability of developing countries to diversify their exports and to undertake the requisite restructuring of their commodity sector; stressed the need for new market opportunities for the processed and semi-processed commodities of developing countries; urged producers and consumers of individual commodities to intensify their efforts aimed at reinforcing mutual cooperation and assistance; stressed the importance of improving the competitiveness of natural products with environmental advantages and the impact that this could have on promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, and called for financial and technical assistance to the developing countries for research and development of such products; noted the increased number of requests for assistance that the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities is receiving, expressed the need for efficient allocation of the existing resources, and noted the expectations expressed by member countries of the Fund that further voluntary contributions would be forthcoming; welcomed the work being done by UNCTAD on the impact of the results of the Uruguay Round on individual commodities of particular interest to developing countries and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to intensify this exercise in close collaboration with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and other concerned organizations; and took note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the commodity situation, developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors and actions required to develop such linkages in the context of diversification (A/49/226) (resolution 49/104).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[140] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (c)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/226;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.3;
- (c) Resolution 49/104;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.18, 19, 21-28, 29 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Business and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first and forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/166, 47/171 and 48/180).

At its fiftieth session,[141] the General Assembly invited Member States, requested the Secretary-General and called upon and encouraged the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to foster active participation in support of entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and the simplification of administrative procedures, as described in Assembly resolution 48/180; also invited Member States, requested the Secretary-General and called upon and encouraged the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to encourage private-sector cost-effective involvement in the efficient construction, use and maintenance of infrastructure; recommended that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session of 1996, consider the appropriate time-frame and procedure for the continuation of the work with a view to completing the draft international agreement on illicit payments, including consideration of the draft at the substantive session of 1996 of the Council; and recommended that the Council report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/106).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Economic and Social Council.

Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system

At its fiftieth session,[142] the General Assembly recognized the pivotal role of communication for development programmes within the United Nations system, and the role of effective communication in disseminating the outcome and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and in ensuring the effective flow of such information to various non-governmental organizations, including grass-roots-level organizations; encouraged the relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, as appropriate, to use informal mechanisms such as round-table conferences to improve communication for development programmes in the United Nations system; emphasized the need for the relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to develop a systematic approach to capacity-building in the development of communication capacities, especially in the developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/130).

(a) Trade and development[3]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA. UNCTAD now consists of 188 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983, its seventh session at Geneva in 1987, its eighth session at Cartagena de Indias in 1992 and its ninth session at Midrand, South Africa, from 27 April to 11 May 1996.

---

[141] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (h)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/417;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.8;
- (c) Resolution 50/106;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.30-36, 40 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[142] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/126-E/1995/20 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/615/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/130;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.32 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

When the Conference is not in session, the Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. On 29 March 1996 the membership of the Board stood at 143.

Ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its fiftieth session,[143] the General Assembly decided to convene the ninth session of UNCTAD; and urged Governments to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate preparations at the national, regional and interregional levels and within the framework of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD for the purpose of facilitating a positive and action-oriented outcome (resolution 50/98).

In accordance with past practice, the Trade and Development Board served as a preparatory committee for the ninth session of the Conference. Two sessions of the Board were particularly relevant to the preparatory process: the eighteenth special session (11-15 December 1995), at which the Board adopted recommendations on the review of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD (recommendations 431 (S-XVIII)); and the twelfth executive session (26 February-29 March 1996), at which the Board drew up a pre-Conference text for submission to the ninth session of the Conference, to serve as a basis for negotiations on the main substantive item of the Conference agenda.

At its ninth session, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted the Midrand Declaration and a final document entitled "A Partnership for Growth and Development". These two documents, which represent the main outcome of the Conference, are reproduced in the report of the Conference on its ninth session (TD/378).

In endorsing Board recommendations 431 (S-XVIII), the Conference took a number of decisions on the structure and functions of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD. Some of these decisions represent a departure from recent practice. For example, henceforth the regular session of the Trade and Development Board will be convened in one part in the autumn for approximately 10 working days. A segment dealing with a substantive policy item will be included to attract high-level participation, and personalities from the public, private/business and academic sectors will be invited to attend. The board can also meet in executive session (normally one-day's duration) three times throughout the year to deal with policy, as well as management and institutional, matters. The Bureau of the Board, elected at each regular session to serve for the whole year, will be authorized to dispatch administrative and procedural matters when the Board itself is not in session.

The Conference decided that the Board shall have, as subsidiary bodies, the following three newly established Commissions: the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities; the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues; and the Commission on Enterprise,

---

[143] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (a)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/50/15);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/439;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/341, A/50/486 and A/50/740;
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 50/95 to 50/98 and decisions 50/402 B and 50/427;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.30-32, 36 and 41-43;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.96 and 103.

Business Facilitation and Development. The Commissions will normally meet once a year and their sessions will not exceed five days. The Commissions may convene a maximum of 10 expert meetings per year, of short duration not exceeding three days.

On 8 July 1996, the Board held its thirteenth executive session in order to establish the above three Commissions and to identify, in accordance with Board resolution 352 (XXXIV) of 20 November 1987, two agenda items from their respective priority issues for their first sessions.

In the final document of the ninth session, the Conference also invited the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to consider the relationship between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and UNCTAD, taking account of the particular responsibilities of UNCTAD in this field, including its programme of work.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its ninth session, TD/378;

(b) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/51/15);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Review of institutional and programme issues", A/51/152.

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

At its forty-ninth session,[144] the General Assembly noted the ongoing exchange of views between the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the issue of establishing a relationship between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization; urged all Governments, competent regional economic integration organizations and the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies and of other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to present their views to the Secretary-General on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on further institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (resolution 49/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/97).

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

At its forty-ninth session,[144] the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by island developing countries at national and regional levels to enhance their international competitiveness and to expand their trading opportunities; called upon the international community to implement all the commitments achieved and the recommendations made at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April to 6 May 1994; invited the Commission on Sustainable Development to convene, during its session in 1996, a high-level panel to discuss the challenges faced by island developing countries, particularly in the area of external trade, and to assist the Commission in its review of the implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the Barbados

---

[144] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (a)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/49/15), vols. I and II;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/227 and Add.1 and 2, A/49/277 and A/49/363;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 49/97 to 49/102;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.29-31, 34 and 35;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Conference, and invited UNCTAD to organize that panel in cooperation with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution; and, in recognition of the complementarity between the follow-up to the Barbados Conference and ongoing island developing country programmes, requested the Secretary-General to take measures to provide for integrated reporting on, and synergetic consideration of, these issues (resolution 49/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/100), A/51/255.

Transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

At its forty-ninth session,[144] the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with the Governments concerned and in cooperation with UNDP, ESCAP, ECE and relevant regional organizations to make a comprehensive analysis and study of the transit systems for Central Asian countries, paying particular attention to the development of all new, appropriate and feasible alternative transit routes and corridors, including the shortest ones; invited donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours with appropriate financial and technical assistance for the improvement of the transit environment for these countries; requested UNCTAD, in collaboration with the relevant international and regional organizations referred to in the resolution, to study the possibility of holding a regional symposium for the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours, with the participation of other interested States, on transport and transit issues in the region; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/102).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 49/102).

(b) Food and sustainable agricultural development

At its forty-ninth session,[145] the General Assembly urged all countries, particularly developed countries, to strengthen their efforts to create a more favourable international economic environment, in particular a more open agricultural trading system; invited the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions working in the field of food and agriculture to support developing country efforts in the development of small and medium-sized agro-industries and cooperatives and in the improvement of processing, transportation, distribution and marketing modalities of their food and other agricultural products; urged relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, the multilateral financial institutions and non-governmental organizations to strengthen their efforts towards a comprehensive assessment of freshwater resources, with the aim of identifying the availability of such resources, making projections of future needs and identifying problems to be considered by the Assembly at its special session in 1997; requested the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions to assist interested developing countries in the formulation and implementation of national water policies and strategies; invited Governments, international organizations and, as appropriate, scientific/technical organizations to promote sustainable water use for food production and rural development by improving the efficiency of current water use for irrigation in developing countries, particularly at the village level; requested the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the cooperative efforts of developing countries in the area of conservation, sustainable use and integrated management of water, and stressed the need for full implementation of the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, particularly in the area of fresh water; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution, focusing in particularly on the use of freshwater resources, as well as on the effects of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations on food production, including agro-industrial products and global food security in developing countries (resolution 49/103).

---

[145] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (b)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/438 and A/49/507;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 49/103 and decision 49/432;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 18, 19, 21-29, 30 and 33;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Documents:

(a) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/51/19);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/103).

(c) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered the issues concerning the economies in transition at its forty-fifth to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 45/182, 46/202, 47/175 and 47/187).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and through appropriate arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat, the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the countries with economies in transition, as well as to promote and enhance mutual cooperation with IMF and the World Bank, within their respective mandates; also requested the Secretary-General to study possible areas of economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with the developing countries, identifying the role that the United Nations system could play in the field, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially thereafter, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/181).

At its forty-ninth session,[146] the General Assembly invited the United Nations system to continue its support for the efforts of economies in transition as they transform their economies and integrate them into the world economy through, *inter alia*, adoption of the international standards and practices of countries with market economies; welcomed the measures undertaken by the United Nations system to strengthen its abilities in response to resolution 48/181, and called upon the United Nations system to continue to conduct analytical activities and to provide policy advice and technical assistance to the economies in transition; called upon the United Nations system to continue studying possible ways of enhancing economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with developing countries, identifying how the United Nations system can strengthen cooperation while avoiding duplication, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/106).

---

[146] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (e)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/330;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.5;
(c) Resolution 49/106;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 18, 19, 21-28, 30 and 33;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

(d) Industrial development cooperation

At its forty-ninth session,[147] the General Assembly stressed the importance of industrialization as a dynamic instrument of growth essential to the rapid economic and social development of developing countries; emphasized the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries; reaffirmed the essential role of industrialization and entrepreneurship as a means of achieving socially beneficial economic development by eradicating poverty, creating productive employment and facilitating social integration, including the integration of women into the development process; reaffirmed the central coordinating role played by UNIDO in the United Nations system in the field of the industrial development of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/108).

(e) Cultural development

At its forty-sixth session,[148] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of UNESCO in the establishment of an independent World Commission on Culture and Development and decided to consider its report at an appropriate future session (resolution 46/158).

At its resumed organizational session for 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-first session the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development (Council decision 1996/220).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development (resolution 46/158).

(f) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996; also decided to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Assembly for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to establish, through redeployment, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which would be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (resolution 47/180).

---

[147] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (f)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/372;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/347;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.6;
- (d) Resolutions 49/107 and 49/108;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.18, 19, 21-29 and 31;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[148] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (c)):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/160-E/1991/66;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.4;
- (d) Resolutions 46/157 and 46/158;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.33, 42 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

At its fiftieth session,[149] the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its second substantive session (Nairobi, 24 April-5 May 1995); decided that the third session of the Preparatory Committee would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 16 February 1996; reaffirmed that the Conference should be held at the highest possible level of participation; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make every effort to raise the extrabudgetary resources required for Conference activities and preparations; renewed its appeal to all Governments, especially the Governments of developed countries and other Governments in a position to do so, as well as to the international and regional financial institutions, to make substantial contributions to the voluntary fund established by the Assembly in its resolution 47/180 for the purpose of financing preparatory activities for the Conference and supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process; encouraged all relevant non-governmental organizations that are interested, especially organizations from developing countries, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process; and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the Conference undertaken by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the role played by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in that process (resolution 50/100).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), A/CONF.165/14;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/100).

(g) Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population (Council resolution 1988/91). At its second regular session of 1991, the Council decided that the meeting should be called the International Conference on Population and Development; and defined the objectives of the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference should become a subsidiary body of the Assembly and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development" (resolution 48/186).

The Conference was held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994. The report of the Conference was issued under the symbol A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1.

---

[149] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (c)):
(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II): Supplement No. 37 (A/50/37);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/519;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/411;
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.3;
(e) Resolution 50/100 and decisions 50/402 B and 50/477;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.33, 34, 38, 41 and 43;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.96 and 103.

At its fiftieth session,[150] the General Assembly reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and reaffirmed that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives and to take a lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of follow-up actions; renewed its call to all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other major groups concerned with population and development issues to continue to give the widest possible dissemination to the Programme of Action and to seek public support for its goals, objectives and actions; endorsed Economic and Social Council decision 1995/320, by which it enlarged the membership of the Commission on Population and Development from 27 to 47 members; urged all countries to consider their current spending priorities with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action; invited the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources were provided for the Conference follow-up activities to be carried out by the Secretariat during 1996; also invited the regional commissions, other regional and subregional organizations and the development banks to continue to examine and analyse the results of implementation of the Programme of Action at the regional level under their respective mandates; welcomed the work undertaken by the Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the Programme of Action,[151] and noted the establishment of new inter-agency task forces for the follow-up to conferences; requested the specialized agencies and all related organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action; requested the funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and funds to continue to provide their full support to the implementation of the Programme of Action, and invited the relevant specialized agencies to do the same; and requested the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/124).

98. Environment and sustainable development

(a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

---

[150] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 102):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/190-E/1995/73;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/624;
- (c) Resolution 50/124;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3, 9, 10, 29 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[151] The mandate of the Task Force has been expanded to cover such related basic social services as health and education, and reconstituted as the ACC Task Force on Basic Social Services for All.

At its fiftieth session,[152] the General Assembly welcomed the results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nassau from 28 November to 9 December 1994; took note of the acceptance of the offer of the Government of Canada to host the secretariat of the Convention; also took note of the results of the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris from 4 to 8 September 1995; called upon those States that had not yet ratified the Convention to expedite their internal procedures of ratification, acceptance or approval; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the results of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held at Jakarta from 6 to 17 November 1995 (resolution 50/111).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 50/111).

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification (resolution 47/188).

On 17 June 1994, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee adopted the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

At its fiftieth session,[152] the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the Convention and urged States that had not yet signed or ratified it to do so, so that it might enter into force as soon as possible; decided that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should continue to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and, for that purpose, decided to convene the eighth, ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee; urged all relevant actors to take actions and measures for the full and effective implementation of the provisions of Committee resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa, as well as to promote actions for other affected developing countries and regions; requested the Chairman of the Committee to submit progress reports on the work of the Committee to the Assembly, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate United Nations bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/112).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/112);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on the work of its eighth session, A/51/76.

---

[152] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (a)):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3, chap. VI, sect. A);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (A/50/515);
(c) Report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/50/218);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa (A/50/74 and Add.1);
(e) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 50/111 and 50/112;
(g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 18-23, 36, 37, 40, 41 and 43;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

(b) Special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21

The convening of a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 was envisaged by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Agenda 21, para. 38.9). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene such a special session, not later than 1997 (resolution 47/190).

At its fiftieth session,[153] the General Assembly decided to convene the special session envisaged in resolution 47/190 for a duration of one week during the month of June 1997 at the highest possible level of participation; determined organizational modalities for the preparations for the special session, including the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system; recognized the important role played by major groups, including non-governmental organizations, in the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; recognized the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements for their contribution during the special session; requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the consideration of the Commission on Sustainable Development a comprehensive report containing an overall assessment of progress achieved since the Conference, together with recommendations for future actions and priorities, and to mount a public information programme to raise global awareness of both the special session and the work undertaken by the United Nations to follow up the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-first session a progress report on the state of preparations for the special session (resolution 50/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/113).

(c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At is forty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the question of natural disaster reduction under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council". At that session, the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990, and adopted the International Framework of Action for the Decade, comprising, in particular, a Special High-level Council, a Scientific and Technical Committee and a secretariat for the Decade (resolution 44/236).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1994 the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 48/188). The Conference, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, adopted the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Yokohama Strategy, in particular the Plan of Action contained therein (resolution 49/22 A).

---

[153] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (a)):

(a) *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I; *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/453;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.1;

(d) Resolution 50/113;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 18-23, 36, 37, 40, 41 and 43;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

At its fiftieth session,[154] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Member States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to participate actively in the financial and technical support of Decade activities, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade, in particular with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy and the Plan of Action contained therein into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities; welcomed, in pursuance of its resolution 49/22 A, the restructuring of the Special High-level Council and the Scientific and Technical Committee for the Decade; decided to convene a closing event of the Decade to facilitate the full integration of disaster reduction into the substantive efforts for sustainable development and environmental protection by the year 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the International Framework of Action and proposals on how the distinct programme and coordination capability of the secretariat of the Decade might be enhanced (resolution 50/117 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/117 A), A/51/186-E/1996/80.

(d) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 47/189 and 48/193, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held at Bridgetown, Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its fiftieth session,[155] the General Assembly took note of action taken by the United Nations system to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and called upon Governments, the United Nations system and other organizations to continue to implement fully all the commitments and recommendations made at the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Small Island Developing States unit of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development included in its work programme provision for the development and compilation of a vulnerability index for small island developing States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/116).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/116).

---

[154] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (f)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/201-E/1995/74, A/50/521 and A/50/526;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.5;
- (c) Resolution 50/117;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 39, 41 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[155] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (e)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/422 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 50/116;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 34, 35, 38 and 40;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

(e) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189 and 49/120).

At its fiftieth session,[156] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the institutional linkage between the secretariat of the Convention and the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to review the functioning of that institutional linkage not later than 31 December 1999 and to report thereon to the General Assembly; noted that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention had accepted the offer of the Government of Germany to host the Convention secretariat; decided to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1996-1997 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for that biennium; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 those sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies that the Conference might need to convene in that period; took note of the transitional arrangement for administrative support to the Convention secretariat, which should facilitate the establishment and relocation of the Convention secretariat and assist it in addressing any initial financial and personnel problems that might be encountered within that context, also took note of the financing arrangements contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 50/115, and requested the Secretary-General to review those arrangements towards the end of the biennium 1996-1997 and to report the results of that review to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/115).

99. Operational activities for development

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[156] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/716 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/536;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.3;
(d) Resolution 50/115;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 34, 35 and 41;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

100. Training and research

(a) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in cooperation with UNESCO and UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)); and at its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports biennially to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/436), and annually to the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Lucien F. Michaud (Canada) (Chairman of the Council),* Mr. José Joaquín Brunner Ried (Chile),** Mr. Paolo Costa (Italy),** Mr. Vladimir Dlouhy (Czech Republic),* Mr. Donald Ekong (Nigeria),** Mr. Salim El-Hoss (Lebanon),** Mr. Genady Nikolaevich Golubev (Russian Federation),** Ms. Françoise Héritier-Augé (France),** Mr. Risto Ihamuotila (Finland),** Mr. Hideo Kagami (Japan),* Ms. Hanaa Kheir-El-Din (Egypt),* Mr. Sang Soo Lee (Republic of Korea),* Mr. Madina Ly-Tall (Mali),* Mr. Edson Machado De Sousa (Brazil),* Ms. Graça Machel (Mozambique),** Ms. Valeria Merino-Dirani (Ecuador),** Mr. A. P. Mitra (India),* Ms. Ingrid Moses (Australia),** Mr. Jacob L. Ngu (Cameroon),* Mr. Luis Manuel Peñalver (Venezuela),* Mr. Victor Rabinowitch (United States of America),* Ms. Frances Stewart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. J. A. van Ginkel (Netherlands)* and Mr. Wang Shaoqi (China).**

---

* Term of office expires on 2 May 1998.
** Term of office expires on 2 May 2001.

Rector

Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza (Brazil)***

*** Term of office expires on 31 August 1997.

At its forty-ninth session,[157] the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Council of the University had initiated a process of consolidating the University's programme and bringing it into closer correspondence with the priorities and concerns of the United Nations and the world academic community;

---

[157] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 91 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University, Supplement No. 31 (A/49/31);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/731;
- (c) Resolution 49/124;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 20, 28, 31 and 34;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

requested the Council and the Rector of UNU to take further steps to promote the visibility of the University, particularly among Member States, the United Nations and its agencies; stressed the need to enhance further coordination and cooperation between the research and training centres of the University; requested the Secretary-General to consider innovative measures to improve the communication and interaction between the University and the other bodies in the United Nations system and to ensure the integration of the work of the University into all relevant activities of the system, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; requested the Council and the Rector to continue to make efforts to ensure the efficiency and economy of the activities of the University as well as its financial transparency and accountability, and to intensify efforts to augment its Endowment Fund and to mobilize operating contributions and other programme and project support; requested the Secretary-General to continue to make efforts to ensure and enhance the real value of the capital of the Endowment Fund of the University; and appealed to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund (resolution 49/124).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University, Supplement No. 31 (A/51/31);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/124).

(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

At its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207 and 49/125).

At its fiftieth session,[158] the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of UNITAR, particularly in view of the many training requirements of all Member States; invited the Institute to further develop its cooperation with United Nations institutes and other relevant national, regional and international institutes; welcomed the decision of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, at its thirty-third session and at its special session, inviting the Institute to open a liaison office in New York, in so far as that was possible within its existing resources and pursuant to Assembly resolutions 47/227 and 49/125; urged all Member States to consider resuming or increasing their voluntary contributions to the restructured Institute, in particular to its General Fund; encouraged the Secretary-General to take relevant measures with respect to the regularization of the Executive Director of the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General, duly taking into account the deliberations of the Board of Trustees, to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on possible ways to strengthen the training activities of UNITAR and to better define its role (resolution 50/121).

---

[158] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 98):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/539;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/620;
(c) Resolution 50/121;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 39, 40 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/51/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/121).

101. Agenda for development[7]

(a) Agenda for development

The General Assembly first considered the question "An agenda for development" at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 47/181).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the intergovernmental discussions to consider an agenda for development and the reports of the Secretary-General thereon should be held at the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council and at the forty-ninth session of the Assembly; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "An agenda for development" (resolution 48/166).

Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council devoted the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1994 to an agenda for development; the President of the General Assembly conducted World Hearings on Development; the Assembly held special plenary meetings on an agenda for development; and the Secretary-General submitted a report on further recommendations on an agenda for development (A/49/665).

At its forty-ninth session,[159] the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Assembly in early 1995 under the chairmanship of its President to elaborate further an action-oriented, comprehensive agenda for development (resolution 49/126).

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group held three sessions in 1995. At its second session, the Working Group had before it the proposed outline for discussion prepared by its Vice-Chairmen, the compendium containing the goals, targets and commitments, as well as an assessment of the status of their implementation, of major United Nations conferences, agreements and meetings of the past five years, and written contributions from a number of groups and States. The Working Group adopted an outline and entrusted its two Vice-Chairmen to prepare a synthesis text for its third session which would take into account the views expressed during its second session as well as all written contributions. At its third session, the Working Group had before it the Vice-Chairmen's synthesis text and the compilation. The Working Group agreed that the synthesis text, even though it contained only the first two chapters of the Agenda for Development, should serve as a basis for negotiations. The Working Group reviewed the synthesis text and had an exchange of views on the third chapter.

---

[159] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 92):

(a) Progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Development: Supplement No. 45 (A/49/45);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/665;
(c) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/49/320;
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/732;
(e) Resolution 49/126 and decision 49/497;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.30 and 35;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.92 and 107.

Also at its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Development, decided that the Working Group should continue its work, taking into account the progress achieved during the forty-ninth session, with a view to finalizing an agenda for development, and report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (decision 49/497).

At its fiftieth session,[160] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee (decision 50/437).

Document: Progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Development: Supplement No. 45 (A/51/45).

(b) Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 48/165) and at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 49/95).

At its fiftieth session,[161] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership; reaffirmed that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development; stressed the need to put development at the centre of United Nations activities and that the United Nations had a central role to play in promoting national economic cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community; agreed to hold a high-level dialogue for a period of two days at the fifty-first session of the General Assembly on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications, and requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, relevant organizations and other development actors, to make initial preparations for such a dialogue; requested the Secretary-General to submit further recommendations for enhancing the dialogue, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session recommendations on possible future themes for dialogue and to elaborate his proposals to convene special sessions of the Assembly, on major issues relevant to the dialogue on international economic cooperation for development (resolution 50/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/122).

---

[160] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 99):
- (a) Progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Development: Supplement No. 45 (A/49/45);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/621;
- (c) Decision 50/437;
- (d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.14.
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[161] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 100):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/480;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/622;
- (c) Resolution 50/122;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 17, 29 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

102. First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183) (see also item 113 (b)).

At its fiftieth session,[162] the General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (item 95 (i)); decided that the aim of the activities during the Year should be to support a longer-term, sustained effort to implement fully and effectively the commitments, recommendations and measures undertaken, and the basic provisions already agreed upon at major United Nations conferences since 1990, in particular the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women; recommended that all States undertake activities guided by principles set out in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development; invited all relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, in order to achieve the overall goal of eradicating poverty and meeting the basic human needs of all; recalling the recommendation of the World Summit for Social Development, proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006); called upon States, the United Nations system, relevant international organizations and all other actors concerned with the Decade to participate actively in the financial and technical support of the Decade, in particular with a view to translating all measures and recommendations into operational and concrete poverty eradication programmes and activities; invited the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure, in particular through the inter-agency task forces, the involvement and coordination of all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for a full and effective implementation of the resolution and to submit to the Assembly, at its fifty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, reports on activities envisaged in support of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, in one document, a progress report on action taken by the United Nations system to implement the programme for the observance of the Year and action envisaged to be taken in preparation for the Decade (resolution 50/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/107).

103. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Cooperatives

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first Saturday of July 1995 to be International Day of Cooperatives (resolution 47/90).

---

[162] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (i)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/396 and A/50/551;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.9;
- (c) Resolution 50/107;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 35-37, 40 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

At its forty-ninth session,[163] the General Assembly invited Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and national and international cooperative organizations to observe annually the International Day of Cooperatives; also invited government agencies, in collaboration with cooperatives and other relevant organizations, to develop programmes aimed at improving statistics on the contribution of cooperatives to national economies and facilitating dissemination of information on cooperatives; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to continue to provide support to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/155), A/51/267.

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990 and the Ninth Congress at Cairo in 1995.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, annex).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103 and 49/156 to 49/159).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and the Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and urged States to implement them as a matter of urgency (resolution 49/159).

---

[163] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 95):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development: Supplement No. 24 (A/49/24/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/49/213);

  (ii) Policies and programmes involving youth (A/49/434);

  (iii) Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/49/435);

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/605;

(d) Resolution 49/155;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.9-11, 13-15, 17, 22, 24 and 35;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

At its fiftieth session,[164] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the proposed strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and, in particular, welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to upgrade the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat into a division; requested the Secretary-General to continue strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services; stressed the importance of continuing to improve the operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the creation of joint initiatives and the joint formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects benefiting developing countries and countries in transition; called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to support technical cooperation activities devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice at country level and to include such activities in their programmes; requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme; also requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide improved services, at its future sessions, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/146).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/146).

Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fiftieth session,[164] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995; endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Congress and also endorsed the recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its fourth session, and by the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress; invited Governments to be guided by the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts to implement the principles contained therein, in accordance with the economic, social, legal, cultural and political circumstances of each country; requested the Secretary-General to pay particular attention to the operational aspects of the follow-up to the Ninth Congress; urged all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to become actively involved in the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-first session, a report on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 50/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/145).

---

[164] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 106):

(a) Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Cairo, 29 April to 8 May 1995): A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/375, A/50/432 and A/50/433;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/373;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/629;
(e) Resolutions 50/145 to 50/147 and decision 50/443;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.12-17, 19, 25 and 42;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fiftieth session,[164] the General Assembly appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute was provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources, and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding of the Institute, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/156 and decision 49/480; requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to reconsider its decision with regard to its financial support to the Institute and to continue providing appropriate funds for the institutional strengthening and the implementation of the programme of work of the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the resolution, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session (resolution 50/147).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/147).

105. International drug control

The item originally entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs". Since the forty-eighth session, the item has been entitled "International drug control".

Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan and the Global Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested that the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis (resolution 48/112, sect. IV).

At its fiftieth session,[165] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the Global Programme of Action as a comprehensive framework for national, regional and international action to combat illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; called upon States to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating it into practical action for drug abuse control at the national, regional and international levels; urged all Governments and competent regional organizations to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action; welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and encouraged them to pursue those efforts so as to increase the number of Governments that responded; noted the efforts being made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System; encouraged the Programme, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to take further steps to facilitate the efficient collection of data so as to avoid duplication of effort, and encouraged also the increased and timely provision of updated information by Member States; invited the Programme to consider ways of providing assistance to Member States that requested it in their efforts to establish appropriate mechanisms to collect and analyse data; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action recommendations on ways and means to improve implementation and provision of information by Member States (resolution 50/148, sects. III and VII).

---

[165] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 108):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/460 and A/50/461;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/631;
- (c) Resolution 50/148;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.12-17, 19 and 21;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (resolution 48/112), A/51/129-E/1996/53;

(b) Implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 50/148).

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-first session an updated report on the status of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 49/168, sect. VI).

At its fiftieth session,[165] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; called upon States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in accordance with those international instruments; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that requested it in adjusting their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as assistance in training personnel responsible for applying the new laws; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session an updated report on the status of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 50/148, sects. II and VII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/168 and 50/148).

106. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 31 May 1996, 153 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),** Ms. Ayse Feride Acar (Turkey),* Ms. Emma Aouij (Tunisia),** Ms. Tendai Ruth Bare (Zimbabwe),** Ms. Desiree Patricia Bernard (Guyana),** Ms. Carlota Bustelo

García del Real (Spain),[*] Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),[*] Ms. Miriam Yolanda Estrada Castillo (Ecuador),[**] Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),[**] Ms. Aurora Javate de Dios (Philippines),[**] Ms. Yolanda Ferrer Gómez (Cuba),[*] Ms. Aida González (Mexico),[*] Ms. Sunaryati Hartono (Indonesia),[**] Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),[*] Ms. Yung-Chung Kim (South Korea),[*] Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),[*] Ms. Anne Lise Ryel (Norway),[*] Ms. Ginko Sato (Japan),[**] Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),[*] Ms. Carmel Shalev (Israel),[**] Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),[**] Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)[*] and Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).[**]

---

[*] Term of office expires in 2000.

[**] Term of office expires in 1998.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its fifteenth session in New York from 15 January to 2 February.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94 and 49/164).

At its forty-ninth session,[166] the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the increasing number of States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and supported the general recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draw attention to those reservations which are incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention, and requested him to continue to report annually to the Assembly (resolution 49/164).

At the ninth meeting of the States parties, on 29 February 1996, the States parties recommended that the General Assembly, at its fifty-first session, should approve the holding of two sessions annually of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, starting from 1997, in order to enable the Committee to continue to reduce the backlog in reports of States parties awaiting review.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/51/38);

---

[166] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 97):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/49/38);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) INSTRAW and UNIFEM: A/49/217-E/1994/103;
    (ii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: A/49/308;
    (iii) Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace: A/49/327 and Corr.1;
    (iv) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000: A/49/349;
    (v) Violence against women migrant workers: A/49/354;
    (vi) *1994 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*: A/49/378;
    (vii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/49/587 and Corr.1;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/176 and Add.1, A/49/314 and Corr.1 and A/49/887 and Corr.1;
(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/365-E/1994/119;
(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/607;
(f) Resolutions 49/160 to 49/167 and 49/243 and decisions 49/448, 49/449 and 49/482;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.49, 51-56, 62-64 and 66;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.94 and 102.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/124 and 49/164), A/51/277.

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP. In so doing, it recognized the crucial role of the Fund as a specialized resource for development cooperation, and the need for continued assistance to activities directly benefiting women; considered the importance of establishing an organizational framework enabling the Fund to act as a catalytic agent on the main United Nations development cooperation system; and considered also the innovative and experimental activities of the Fund directed to strengthening governmental and non-governmental institutional capacities to ensure access for women to resources and their full participation at all levels in the development process (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/104, decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97 and 48/107).

At its fiftieth session,[167] the General Assembly requested UNIFEM to take into account the need to strengthen its activities to eliminate violence against women at the national and community levels as part of system-wide efforts of the United Nations towards that goal, in accordance with the measures set out in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women; and requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs and bodies, to consider the possibility of establishing a trust fund, within the existing mandate, structure and management of UNIFEM, in support of national, regional and international actions, including those taken by Governments and non-governmental organizations, to eliminate violence against women (resolution 50/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, 1995 (resolutions 39/125 and 50/166).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96) and subsequently at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/110 and 49/165).

At its fiftieth session,[167] the General Assembly encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Slavery Convention of 1926; requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of an expert group, with the participation of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women and under the regular programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, to submit recommendations for improving coordination of the various efforts of United Nations agencies on the issue of violence against women migrant workers and to develop concrete indicators as a basis for determining the situation of women migrant workers, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur, as well as all relevant bodies and programmes in the United Nations system, when addressing the issue of violence against women, to give particular attention to the issue of violence perpetrated against women migrant workers and to submit reports thereon to the Assembly; invited trade unions to support the realization of the rights of women migrant workers by assisting them in organizing themselves so as to enable them better to assert their rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including on reports received from all authorities and bodies in the United Nations system, Member States, intergovernmental organizations and other concerned bodies, with due regard for possible measures to improve the reporting procedure (resolution 50/168).

---

[167] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/50/38);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/257/Rev.1-E/1995/61/Rev.1, A/50/346, A/50/369, A/50/378, A/50/398, A/50/538 and A/50/691;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting the report on the activities of UNIFEM: A/50/410;
  (ii) Transmitting the report of UNITAR: A/50/539;
(d) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed merger of INSTRAW and UNIFEM: A/50/747-E/1995/126;
(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/630 and Corr.1;
(f) Resolutions 50/162 to 168 and decision 50/459;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.24, 26-31, 40-42, 44, 46, 50, 51 and 55;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/168).

Trafficking in women and children

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166).

At its fiftieth session,[167] the General Assembly invited Governments to consider the development of standard minimum rules for the humanitarian treatment of trafficked persons, consistent with human rights standards; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, international agreements on the suppression of slavery and other relevant international instruments; decided to focus the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, 2 December 1996, on the problem of trafficking in human persons, especially women and children, and to devote one meeting of the fifty-first session of the Assembly to the discussion of that problem; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution, with due regard for possible measures to improve the reporting procedure (resolution 50/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/167).

Status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this issue every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fiftieth session,[167] the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to ensure full and urgent implementation of the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000) in order to achieve the goal contained in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women for overall gender equality, particularly at the Professional level and above, by the year 2000; also called upon the Secretary-General to fulfil his target, reaffirmed by the Fourth World Conference on Women, of having women hold 50 per cent of managerial and decision-making positions by the year 2000; urged the Secretary-General to continue his work on improving the work practices and environment within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination, including against staff members with family responsibilities; urged the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that equal employment opportunities existed for all staff; also requested him to enable the Focal Point for Women within the Secretariat effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the implementation of the strategic plan; strongly encouraged Member States to support the strategic plan and the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fortieth session and to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting (resolution 50/164).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/164);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The advancement of women through and in the programmes of the United Nations system: What happens after the Fourth World Conference on Women?": A/51/180.

107. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session at the request of the Philippines (A/50/232). At that session,[168] the General Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995; and called upon all States and all bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to take action for the effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (resolution 50/42).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women, in accordance with their respective mandates and with Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and other relevant resolutions, would constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that would play the primary role in the overall policy-making and follow-up, and in coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the Platform for Action; also decided to appraise the progress on a regular basis and to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions, starting from 1996, an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women", with a view to assessing, in the year 2000, the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Platform for Action in an appropriate forum; requested the Secretary-General to report, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on ways to enhance the capacity of the Organization and of the United Nations system to support the ongoing follow-up to the Conference in the most integrated and effective way, including human and financial requirements; and further requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (resolution 50/203).

Document:[169] Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/203).

---

[168] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 165):

(a) Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women (A/CONF.177/20 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/744;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/816;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/838;
(e) Draft resolution: A/50/L.46 and Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 50/42, 50/202 and 203 and decision 50/463;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.24, 26-31, 54 and 56;
(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.42 and 43;
(i) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.86, 99 and 100.

[169] See also the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The advancement of women through and in the programmes of the United Nations system: What happens after the Fourth World Conference on Women?", submitted under item 106 (A/51/180).

108. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its fiftieth session,[170] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, strongly reaffirmed the fundamental importance and the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; called upon all States to uphold asylum as an indispensable instrument for the protection of refugees; reiterated the importance of ensuring access, for all persons seeking international protection, to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status; reaffirmed the continued importance of resettlement as an instrument of protection; reiterated its support for the role of the Office of the High Commissioner in exploring further measures to ensure international protection to all who need it; called for a more concerted response by the international community to the needs of internally displaced persons; reiterated the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee situations, and called upon the Office of the High Commissioner to strengthen its support of national efforts at legal and judicial capacity-building; also reiterated that development and rehabilitation assistance is essential in addressing some of the causes of refugee situations; condemned all forms of ethnic violence and intolerance; welcomed the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and called upon UNHCR to support and promote efforts by States towards the development and implementation of criteria and guidelines on responses to persecution, including persecution through sexual violence or other gender-related persecution, specifically aimed at women for reasons enumerated in the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol; reiterated that, the grant of asylum or refuge being a peaceful and humanitarian act, refugee camps and settlements must maintain their exclusively civilian and humanitarian character; requested the Office of the High Commissioner actively to promote accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness; called upon States to adopt nationality legislation with a view to reducing statelessness; reaffirmed that voluntary repatriation, when it is feasible, is the ideal solution to refugee problems; reiterated the right of all persons to return to their country; called upon all States to promote conditions conducive to the return of refugees and to support their sustainable reintegration; and called upon all Governments and other donors to demonstrate their international solidarity and burden-sharing with countries of asylum (resolution 50/152).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 50 to 51 States; and requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the additional member at its substantive session of 1996 (resolution 50/228).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/51/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/51/12/Add.1).

---

[170] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/50/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/50/12/Add.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/413, A/50/414 and A/50/555;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/632;
(d) Draft resolution: A/50/L.74;
(e) Resolutions 50/149 to 50/152 and 50/228;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.19-23, 25, 32-34 and 36;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.97 and 120.

New international humanitarian order

At its forty-ninth session,[171] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing support for the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order; urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to provide their comments and views to the Secretary-General regarding the promotion of the new international humanitarian order; requested Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of special concern to them within their own countries, in order to identify opportunities for future action; invited the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its activities in cooperation with the Governments and the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned; requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues in order to report on the progress made by them to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and decided to review at its fifty-first session the question of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 49/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/170).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118 and 49/174).

At its fiftieth session,[170] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon UNHCR to intensify its protection activities by, *inter alia*, supporting the efforts of African Governments through appropriate training of relevant officers and other capacity-building activities, disseminating information about refugee instruments and principles and providing financial, technical and advisory services; appealed to Governments, United Nations and non-governmental organizations and the international community to create conditions that could facilitate the voluntary return and the early rehabilitation and reintegration of refugees; called upon UNHCR, in conjunction with the above, to undertake an early assessment of the negative impacts of large refugee concentrations on the host communities, with a view to initiating timely and concrete measures to prevent damage and to assist in its repair; called upon them to strengthen the emergency response capacity of UNHCR on the basis of the experience of the emergency in Rwanda, and to continue providing needed resources and operational support to Rwandese refugees and the host countries until a permanent solution could be implemented; called upon the international donor community to provide material and financial assistance for the implementation of programmes intended for the rehabilitation of the environment and infrastructure in areas affected by refugees in countries of asylum; called upon Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary support and financial assistance to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in order, *inter alia*, to enhance her capacities and abilities to implement emergency operations, and appealed to them to provide adequate financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes; requested them to pay particular attention to meeting the special needs of refugee women and children; called upon the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, United Nations humanitarian organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, regional and international financial institutions, the International Organization for Migration and non-governmental organizations to increase the capacity for coordination and delivery of humanitarian emergency assistance and disaster relief in general; requested the High Commissioner to review her general programmes in Africa to take account of the increasing requirements in that region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996 (resolution 50/149).

---

[171] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 99):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/577 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/609;
(c) Resolution 49/170;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.22-26, 32-35, 41 and 44;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/149).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/172).

At its fiftieth session,[170] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all Governments, the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all United Nations organizations, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite the return to and reunification with their families of unaccompanied refugee minors; also called upon the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and international organizations to mobilize adequate assistance to unaccompanied minors in the areas of relief, education, health and psychological rehabilitation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/150).

Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements

The comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/113 and 49/173).

At its fiftieth session,[170] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon UNHCR, in consultation with States concerned and in coordination with relevant intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations, to continue to consider and develop comprehensive regional approaches to the problems of refugees and displaced persons; expressed its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for her efforts to promote and develop a transparent preparatory process for a regional conference to address the problems of refugees, displaced persons and other forms of involuntary displacement and returnees in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighbouring States; welcomed the establishment of a common secretariat for the preparation of the conference; requested the High Commissioner to convene the conference in 1996; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/151).

109. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and, *inter alia*, called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990, on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 49, paragraph 1.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. On 12 December 1995, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention adopted an amendment to article 43 increasing the membership of the Committee to 18 experts. This amendment, which was further approved by the General Assembly on 21 December 1995 (resolution 50/155), will enter into force when it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mrs. Hoda Badran (Egypt),* Mrs. Akila Belembaogo (Burkina Faso),** Mrs. Flora C. Eufemio (Philippines),* Mr. Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden),** Mrs. Judith Karp (Israel),** Mr. Youri Kolosov (Russian Federation),** Miss Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados),** Mr. Swithun Tachiona Mombeshora (Zimbabwe),* Mrs. Marta Santos Pais (Portugal)* and Mrs. Marilia Sardenberg (Brazil).*

---

* Term of office expires on 28 February 1997.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 1999.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 49/211).

At its fiftieth session,[172] the General Assembly called upon States parties to ensure that the education of the child shall be carried out in accordance with article 29 of the Convention; and also called upon States parties, in accordance with their obligation under article 42, to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known to adults and children alike (resolution 50/153).

As at 1 May 1996, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 187 States. In addition, 2 other States have signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/211).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

In accordance with article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on its activities every two years.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Supplement No. 41 (A/51/41).

Protection of children affected by armed conflicts

At its fiftieth session,[172] the General Assembly expressed its support for the work of the expert designated to undertake a comprehensive study on the situation of children affected by armed conflicts; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the rights of the child to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the findings of the expert on the effect of armed conflicts on children, and the problems of exploitation of child labour, its causes and consequences (resolution 50/153).

---

[172] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 110):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/537 and A/50/672;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/456;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/633;
- (d) Draft resolution A/50/L.61/Rev.1;
- (e) Resolutions 50/153-155;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.32-37, 45, 48 and 50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

At its fifty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflicts on children (E/CN.4/1996/110 and Add.1) and noted with appreciation the work of the expert; invited contributions to the ongoing study; called upon Governments to contribute to demining activities; and welcomed the financial contributions made to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance (Commission resolution 1996/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/153).

110. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade (resolution 49/214) and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the status of the Fund (decision 49/458).

At its fiftieth session,[173] the General Assembly decided that the Voluntary Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (resolution 50/156).

At the same session, the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General undertake a review, in close consultation with Governments and taking into account the views of indigenous people and of the existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous people, and report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and also recommended that the Secretary-General request United Nations representatives in countries where there were indigenous people to promote greater participation of indigenous people in the planning and implementation of projects affecting them, ensure coordinated follow-up to the recommendations of relevant world conferences, urge relevant United Nations conferences to promote and facilitate the effective input of the views of indigenous people, ensure that information about the programme of activities for the Decade was disseminated in all countries, and report on progress made at the national, regional and international levels in accomplishing those objectives to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/157).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (decision 49/458 and resolution 50/157).

111. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)).

---

[173] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/511 and A/50/565;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/634;
(c) Resolutions 50/156 and 157;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.32-37, 45 and 50;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

At its forty-ninth session,[174] the General Assembly requested those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 49/144).

As at 1 May 1996, 146 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/144).

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 May 1996, 99 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),* Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),** Mr. Andrew Chigovera (Zimbabwe),* Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),** Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru,)** Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),* Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),* Mr. Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),** Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),** Mr. Agha

---

[174] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 93):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/49/18);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/403, A/49/404 and A/49/499;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/464 and A/49/677;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/604 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 49/144 to 147;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.3-8, 17, 22, 35, 47, 60, 65 and 66;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Shahi (Pakistan),[*] Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),[*] Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador),[**] Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),[*] Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)[**] and Mrs. Deci Zou (China).[**]

---

[*] Term of office expires on 19 January 1998.

[**] Term of office expires on 19 January 2000.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fiftieth session,[175] the General Assembly commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions; and called upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions (resolution 50/137).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/51/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its fiftieth session,[175] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment to the Convention concerning the financing of the Committee and expeditiously to notify the Secretary-General in writing of their agreement to the amendment; strongly appealed to all States parties that were in arrears to fulfil their outstanding financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and decided to consider at its fifty-first session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee (resolution 50/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/137).

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination

At its fiftieth session,[175] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its full support for the work of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and requested him to continue his exchange of views with relevant mechanisms, related United Nations organs and specialized agencies in order to further their effectiveness and mutual cooperation; expressed its profound concern at and unequivocal condemnation of all forms of racism and all racist violence, including related acts of random and indiscriminate violence; expressed its deep concern at and condemnation of manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrant workers and members of their families and other vulnerable groups in many societies; recognized that Governments should implement and enforce legislation to prevent acts of racism and racial discrimination; urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur with a view to enabling him to fulfil his mandate; and requested, once again, the Secretary-General promptly to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance in carrying out his mandate and enabling him to submit, in a timely manner, a preliminary report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the question (resolution 50/135).

---

[175] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/50/18);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/467, A/50/468 and A/50/493;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/476;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/626;
(e) Resolutions 50/135 to 137 and decision 50/441;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.3-8 and 18;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

At its fifty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, took note of the reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur; expressed its full support and appreciation for the work of the Special Rapporteur and for its continuation; commended those States that had so far invited and received the Special Rapporteur, and invited them to examine carefully the recommendations contained in his reports; categorically condemned any role played by some print, audio-visual or electronic media in inciting acts of violence motivated by racial hatred; called upon all Governments to enact and enforce legislation to prevent and sanction acts of racism and racial discrimination; decided to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination, *inter alia* against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, negrophobia, anti-semitism and related intolerance, as well as governmental measures to overcome them, and to report on those matters on a yearly basis to the Commission, beginning at its fifty-third session; regretted that the Special Rapporteur had again encountered difficulties in his efforts to fulfil his mandate, owing to the lack of necessary resources; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, without any further delay, the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance and resources to carry out his mandate and enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session and a comprehensive report to the Commission at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1996/21).

Document: Interim report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 50/135).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed, on 20 December 1993, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 48/91).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the proclamation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which began in 1993, and adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade contained in the annex to resolution 49/146.

At its fiftieth session,[175] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of discrimination; urged the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous people; requested States to consider the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the integrated follow-up to previous world conferences and the need to make optimum use of all available mechanisms in the struggle against racism; requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States and intergovernmental, as well as non-governmental, organizations on the possibility of holding a world conference to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1996-1997; and invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade (resolution 50/136).

At its fifty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights deeply regretted that the financial resources which should been allocated for the implementation of the 1994-1995 biennial programme for the Third

Decade were not provided; requested therefore the Secretary-General to include the activities not implemented in the 1994-1995 programme for the Third Decade in the future programme of the Decade and to provide the resources necessary for it; noted the request of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General to consult Member States and intergovernmental, as well as non-governmental, organizations on the possibility of holding a world conference to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related contemporary forms of intolerance; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources were provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1996-1997; and recommended that the activities mentioned in the plan of activities to be carried out during the first third of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1994-1997), as contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 (E/1994/97), should be implemented (Commission resolution 1996/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and addendum (resolution 50/136).

112. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fiftieth session,[176] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (A/50/390/Add.1) on the use of mercenaries and mercenary-related activities to topple sovereign Governments and to undermine the rights of peoples to self-determination despite Assembly resolution 49/150; urged all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate; reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are causes for grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report, with specific recommendations, his findings on the new elements identified in the use of mercenaries to undermine the rights of peoples to self-determination to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/138).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this question to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/139).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/139);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries (resolution 50/138).

---

[176] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 104):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/485;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/390 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/627;
(d) Resolutions 50/138 to 50/140;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.3-8, 15 and 18;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.97.

113. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Francisco J. Aguilar Urbina (Costa Rica),[*] Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),[**] Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Baghwati (India),[**] Mr. Tamás Bán (Hungary),[*] Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli (Venezuela),[*] Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America),[**] Mrs. Christine Chanet (France),[**] Mr. Omran el Shafei (Egypt),[**] Mrs. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),[*] Mr. Laurel Francis (Jamaica),[*] Lord Colville (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),[*] Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),[**] Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),[**] Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),[*] Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),[*] Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),[**] Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)[*] and Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador).[**]

---

[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Human Rights Committee on its work at the forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolution 50/171).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/51/40).

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

---

[177] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (a)):

- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/50/36);
- (b) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/50/40);
- (c) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44);
- (d) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1995/22 and Corr.1);
- (e) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/469, A/50/472, A/50/512, A/50/755;
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/505;
- (g) Reports of the Third Committee: A/50/635 and Add.1;
- (h) Resolutions 50/169 to 50/171;
- (i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35, 38-49, 51-54, 56 and 58;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

> Mr. Ade Adekuoye (Nigeria),** Mrs. Madoe Virginie Ahodikpe (Togo),* Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),** Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),* Mr. Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),* Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),* Mrs. María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain),* Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),** Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany),** Mr. Nutan Thapalia (Nepal),** Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France),* Mrs. Margerita Vysokajova (Czech Republic),* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its tenth and eleventh sessions (resolution 50/171).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 2* (E/1996/22).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its forty-ninth session,[178] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 49/177).

As at 1 May 1996, 96 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/177).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

---

[178] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 100 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/49/40);

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 3* (E/1994/23);

(c) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/49/44);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/364, A/49/405 and A/49/484 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/537;

(f) Reports of the Third Committee: A/49/610 and Add.1;

(g) Resolutions 49/175 to 178 and decision 49/452;

(h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 50, 53, 55, 57 and 64;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

> Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),** Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),** Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),* Mr. Alejandro González Poblete (Chile),** Mrs. Julia Iliopoulos-Strangas (Greece),* Mr. Georghios Pikis (Cyprus),** Mr. Mukunda Regmi (Nepal),* Mr. Bent Sørensen (Denmark),* Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)* and Mr. Bostjan Zupancic (Slovenia).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

The Committee held its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 to 24 November 1995 and from 30 April to 10 May 1996. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session,[178] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; urged all States parties to the Convention to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to their obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, and urged States parties whose arrears predated the provisions made by the Secretary-General for financing the Committee from the regular budget to fulfil their obligations forthwith; invited States parties to consider contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; invited donor countries and developing countries that so agreed to consider the inclusion in their bilateral development cooperation of programmes and projects relating to the training of armed forces and police personnel in matters relating to the protection of human rights and the prevention of torture; urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; and invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States which were parties to the Convention and which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 (resolution 49/177).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/51/44).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture was established by the General Assembly in 1981 (resolution 36/151) for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who had been tortured and to their relatives. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General with the advice of a Board of Trustees authorized to promote and solicit contributions and pledges. The current members of the Board are:

> Ms. Elizabeth Odio-Benito (Costa Rica), Mr. Ribot Hatano (Japan), Mr. Ivan Tosevski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mr. Amos Wako (Kenya) and Mr. Jaap Walkate (Netherlands).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee in its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", deferred consideration of this matter to the fifty-first session (decision 50/465).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-first session an updated report on the status of the Convention (resolution 50/169). The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1996/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/169).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations, under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120 and 49/178).

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their sixth meeting (A/50/505, annex) and took note of their conclusions and recommendations; emphasized the need to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the operations of the human rights treaty bodies; requested that the Secretary-General report on the question to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; urged States parties to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining, rationalizing, avoiding duplication in and otherwise improving reporting procedures; expressed concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies, and again urged States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations; invited States parties that had been unable to comply with the requirements to submit their initial report to avail themselves of technical assistance; encouraged the efforts of the human rights treaty bodies to examine the progress made in achieving the fulfilment of human rights treaty undertakings by all States parties, without exception; urged States parties to address, as a matter of priority, at their next scheduled meetings, the issue of States parties consistently not complying with their reporting obligations; urged all States parties whose reports had been examined by treaty bodies to provide adequate follow-up to the observations and final comments of the treaty bodies on their reports; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on measures taken to implement the resolution and on obstacles to its implementation (resolution 50/170).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1996/22).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Question of ensuring financing and adequate staff and information resources for the operations of the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 50/170);

  (ii) Measures taken to implement General Assembly resolution 50/170 and obstacles to its implementation;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the seventh meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (Geneva, 16-20 September 1996) (resolution 50/170).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[1]

United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider this question further at its fifty-first session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 49/179).

At its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (item 95 (i)), the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107) (see item 102 above).

The Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1995/28 of 24 August 1995, requested the Special Rapporteur on human rights and extreme poverty to submit his final report to it at its forty-eighth session (August 1996).

No advance documentation is expected.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of the action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 49/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/189).

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly, reaffirming the need to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights and for carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information, welcomed the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the function, *inter alia*, of coordinating relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights; encouraged all Member States to make special efforts to provide publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, to accord priority to the dissemination in their respective national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International

---

[179] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 100 (b) and 102):
- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/49/40);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/321 and A/49/582;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/457;
- (d) Reports of the Third Committee: A/49/610/Add.2 and A/49/612;
- (e) Resolutions 49/179, 186, 187, 189, 193 and 213;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.30, 37-48, 50, 55, 56, 59 and 61-67;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments, as well as reports under human rights instruments, and to provide information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under those instruments could be exercised; stressed the need for close cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the aims established for the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and the need for the United Nations to harmonize the activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNESCO; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/187).

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end; requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he takes to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration and to submit to it at its fifty-first session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution; and decided to consider the question of enforced disappearances, and in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/193).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights invited the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the situation worldwide in regard to summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (Commission resolution 1996/74).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (Commission resolution 1996/74).

United Nations Year for Tolerance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance (resolution 48/126).

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly welcomed the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead organization for the United Nations Year for Tolerance; called upon all Member States to cooperate with UNESCO in the observance of the national and international programmes for the Year and to participate actively in the implementation of the activities related to the Year; invited interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts to contribute adequately to the programmes for the Year and to the follow-up programme; and requested UNESCO to prepare for the conclusion of the Year a declaration of principles and a programme of action as a follow-up to the Year, and to submit them to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/213).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 49/213), A/51/201.

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education: Culture of Peace

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) (resolution 49/184).

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly, recognizing the contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to human rights education, expressed its satisfaction at resolution 5.3 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-eighth session, containing the transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace", and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress of educational activities in the framework of the above-mentioned transdisciplinary project (resolution 50/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/173).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/127).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184).

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly took note of the first report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Plan of Action (A/50/698, annex); appealed to all Governments to contribute to the implementation of the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy; and requested the High Commissioner to carry out the tasks enumerated therein (resolution 50/177).

In March 1996, the High Commissioner reported to the Commission on Human Rights on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade and on the proposals received for supplementing the Plan of Action (E/CN.4/1996/51).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights requested the High Commissioner to accelerate, within existing resources, the implementation of the Plan of Action; and invited all Governments to consider the establishment, in accordance with national conditions, of national focal points and plans of action for the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade (Commission resolution 1996/44).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (resolution 50/177).

---

[180] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (b)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/452, A/50/495, A/50/514, A/50/566, A/50/653, A/50/678, A/50/681 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/50/685 and A/50/736;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/440, A/50/682, A/50/698 and A/50/729;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/635/Add.2;
- (d) Resolutions 50/172 to 50/187;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35 and 38-51;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.66, 67, 99 and 100.

The situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia; endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (A/50/681); requested the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report, and those contained in his previous reports, were followed up and implemented; welcomed the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the essential area of creating a functioning system of justice, and urged that efforts continue in that area; expressed grave concern about the atrocities that continue to be committed by the Khmer Rouge and about the serious violations of human rights as detailed in the Special Representative's report; commended the ongoing efforts of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights in supporting and assisting the Government of Cambodia, as well as non-governmental organizations and others involved in the promotion and protection of human rights in cooperation with the Government of Cambodia; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the role of the Centre in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative (resolution 50/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/178).

Strengthening the rule of law

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly took note with interest of the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General for strengthening the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in order to comply fully with the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning assistance to States in strengthening their institutions in the rule of law; expressed its deep concern at the scarcity of means at the disposal of the Centre for the fulfilment of its tasks; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to explore the possibilities of obtaining from all relevant institutions of the United Nations system, including financial institutions, technical and financial means to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the matter at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/179).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights repeated and confirmed the concerns contained in the operative paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 50/179, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on means available within the United Nations system to strengthen the capacity of the Centre for Human Rights to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law (Commission resolution 1996/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/179).

Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly urged States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities by giving effect to the Declaration, and in particular by facilitating their full participation in all aspects of the life of society; called upon the Secretary-General to make available qualified expertise and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights to assist in the prevention and resolution of disputes involving minorities and to continue the dissemination of information on the Declaration; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, within his mandate, the implementation of the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose; urged all treaty bodies and special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give due regard, within their mandates, to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 50/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/180).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly reaffirmed that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief was a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination; urged States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without discrimination, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief was violated, as well as to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs; called upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for those purposes; expressed its grave concern at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and called upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/183).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 50/183).

Right to development

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, to ask the Centre for Human Rights to provide a programmatic follow-up on the implementation of the Declaration, as part of the efforts to implement the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to inform the Assembly at its fifty-first session of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Commission on Human Rights to consider carefully the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development, to assess whether the Working Group had been able to complete its mandate and to consider thoroughly the necessity to reconvene the Working Group, and to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the reports of the Working Group; supported the current initiatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, to consult with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system on how they might promote the right to development, and requested him, within his mandate, to continue to take steps for the promotion and protection of the right to development by, *inter alia*, working in conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights and drawing on the expertise of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system related to the field of development; invited the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to consider how they might contribute to the realization of the right to development; and called upon all States to address, within the declarations and programmes of action adopted by the relevant international conferences convened by the United Nations, the elements for the promotion and protection of the principles of the right to development, as set out in the Declaration (resolution 50/184).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights recalled that the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made in the context of the ongoing process of restructuring the Centre for Human Rights, to establish in the 1996-1997 biennium a new branch whose primary responsibilities would include the promotion and protection of the right to development; and also recalled that the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to formulate appropriate programmatic follow-up to the activities to be carried out by that branch, in particular follow-up to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 50/184, for inclusion in the next medium-term plan (Commission resolution 1996/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/184).

Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights

At its fiftieth session,[180] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources, within the overall regular budget of the United Nations, to enhance the capability of the High Commissioner and of the Centre for Human Rights to fulfil effectively their respective mandates and their ability to carry out mandated operational activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as other organs, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including on logistical and administrative questions having due regard to the need to finance and implement activities of the United Nations related to development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session and a final report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the strengthening of the human rights programme and on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 50/187).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights reiterated the need to ensure that all the necessary human, financial, material and personnel resources were provided from the regular budget of the United Nations without delay to the United Nations human rights programme to enable it to carry out the mandates efficiently, effectively and expeditiously; requested the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources, from within the overall regular budget of the United Nations, and to enhance the capability of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights to fulfil effectively their mandates and their ability to carry out mandated operational activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as other organs, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including on logistical and administrative questions, having due regard to the need to finance and implement activities of the United Nations relating to development; supported fully the High Commissioner in his continuing efforts to strengthen the human rights activities of the United Nations, *inter alia*, through measures aimed at restructuring the Centre to improve its efficiency and effectiveness; and requested the High Commissioner to continue to keep all States informed on a regular basis of the ongoing process of restructuring the Centre (Commission resolution 1996/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/187).

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Representative (A/50/661, annex); expressed its concern at violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its fifty-first session on the basis of the report of the Special Representative and in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 50/188).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.4/1996/59) and the observations contained therein; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54, for a further year; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is (Commission resolution 1996/84).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1996/84).

The situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1984, requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution

---

[181] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (c)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/329, A/50/767, A/50/782;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/69-S/1995/79, A/50/71-S/1995/80, A/50/287-S/1995/575, A/50/296-S/1995/597, A/50/441-S/1995/801, A/50/558, A/50/567, A/50/568, A/50/569, A/50/661, A/50/662, A/50/663, A/50/709-S/1995/915, A/50/714, A/50/727-S/1995/933 and A/50/734;
(c) Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the fact-finding mission to Nigeria: A/50/960;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/635/Add.3;
(e) Resolutions 50/188 to 50/200 and decision 50/461;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35, 38-51 and 51-58;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

1984/37). Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually with a request to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission.

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/50/567, annex) and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-first session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 50/189).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and requested the Special Rapporteur to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1996/75).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/75).

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly commended both the former and the current Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for their efforts and noted that the presence of the Special Rapporteur could be a positive factor towards reducing the instances of all human rights violations in the region; expressed its outrage at the instances of massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur (A/50/727-S/1995/933, annex) and condemned in the strongest terms all such violations; urged the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out her mandate and in particular to provide her with adequate staff based in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and invited the Commission, at its fifty-second session, to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the measures and practices of discrimination and the violations of the human rights of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo committed by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek ways and means, including through consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant regional organizations, to establish an adequate international monitoring presence in Kosovo and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and decided to continue examination of the human rights situation in Kosovo at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/190).

Also at the fiftieth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constituted a war crime; encouraged the new Special Rapporteur to continue to pay particular attention to the use of rape as a weapon of war, particularly in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/192).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights condemned in the strongest terms all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law during the conflict, in particular in areas which were under the control of the self-proclaimed Bosnian and Croatian Serb authorities; expressed its outrage that the abominable, deliberate and systematic practice of rape had been used as a weapon of war in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; emphasized that the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (A/50/790-S/1995/999) commit the parties to secure to all persons within their jurisdiction the highest level of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms; commended both the former and the current Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for their efforts; decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as revised, and requested that she continue to submit periodic reports to the Commission and the General Assembly; and urged the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out her mandate successfully and in particular to provide her with adequate staff based in those territories to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved (Commission resolution 1996/71).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/190 and 50/192);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic reports of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 50/193 and Commission resolution 1996/71).

The situation of human rights in Nigeria

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in Nigeria; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake discussions with the Government of Nigeria and to report on progress in the implementation of the resolution and on the possibilities for the international community to offer practical assistance to Nigeria in achieving the restoration of democratic rule (resolution 50/199).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights requested the two thematic Special Rapporteurs who had requested a joint investigative visit to Nigeria (Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions) to submit to the Commission at its fifty-third session a joint report on their findings, along with any observations of other relevant mechanisms, in particular the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and requested them to submit an interim report to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1996/79).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim joint report of the Special Rapporteurs (Commission resolution 1996/79).

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report (A/50/568, annex); requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of

Myanmar in order to assist in its efforts for national reconciliation and in the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/194).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1996/80).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/194);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/80).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein (A/50/734, annex); deplored the refusal of the Government of Iraq to cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular by receiving a return visit of the Special Rapporteur to Iraq and allowing the stationing of human rights monitors throughout Iraq; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 50/191).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested him to report periodically to the Commission on the situation of human rights in Iraq and to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources to fund the sending of human rights monitors; and also requested him to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and to take the necessary measures in order to send a team of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and would help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq (Commission resolution 1996/72).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/72).

The situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights called upon its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur with the task of drawing up a report on the situation of human rights in Burundi for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance needed to carry out the mandate (Commission resolution 1995/90).

At its fifty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed with satisfaction the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi and decided to renew his mandate for one year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1996/1).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/1).

Human rights in Haiti

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly welcomed the satisfactory evolution of the political process in Haiti; took note with appreciation of the report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti (A/50/714, annex) and the recommendations contained therein; welcomed the establishment of the programme of technical cooperation prepared by the Centre for Human Rights aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity in the field of human rights; requested the Secretary-General, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights, to take appropriate steps to ensure financial and technical resources for the implementation of such a programme; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fifty-first session, on the basis of information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 50/196).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights, welcoming the holding in Haiti, during 1995, of free and democratic legislative, municipal and presidential elections, acknowledged the favourable approach taken by the Government of Haiti towards the establishment and development of institutions aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights; urged the Government to continue and intensify the ongoing process of judicial reform; welcomed the establishment of the programme of technical cooperation prepared by the Centre for Human Rights, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in the field of human rights; requested the Secretary-General, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights, to take appropriate steps to ensure financial and human resources for the implementation of that programme; and expressed its support for the work done by the National Commission on Truth and Justice, with the cooperation of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, with regard to the investigation of past human rights abuses, and urged the Government of Haiti to implement its recommendations (Commission resolution 1996/58).

No advance documentation is expected (see the report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti (E/CN.4/1996/94)).

The situation in the Sudan

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly recommended that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/142).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and with the people of the Sudan and to investigate and report to the Commission at its fiftieth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1993/60).

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly, welcoming the latest interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/50/569, annex), recommended the continued monitoring of the serious human rights situation in the Sudan and invited the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent attention to the question at its fifty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/197).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for an additional year; requested him to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate; and recommended that priority be given to the placement of human rights field officers to monitor the situation of human rights, in the locations and under the modalities suggested by the Special Rapporteur, in order to facilitate improved information flow and assessment to help in the independent verification of reporting, with particular attention to violations and abuses in areas of armed conflict (Commission resolution 1996/73).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/73).

The situation of human rights in Cuba

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba; and requested the Special Representative to report the results of his endeavours to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/68). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1991/252.

At its forty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to designate the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as its Special Rapporteur to review the situation of human rights in Cuba (Commission resolution 1992/61). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/236. Subsequently, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth was appointed Special Rapporteur. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its full support for the work of the Special Rapporteur; called upon the Government of Cuba to adopt the measures recommended by the Special Rapporteur; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/198).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1996/69).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/69).

The situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its third special session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate at first hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights there; and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the country, including his recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses (Commission resolution S-3/1).

At its fiftieth session,[181] in 1995, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (A/50/743, annex) and took note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violations committed during the tragedy in Rwanda in 1994 and on the current situation of human rights in the country; also welcomed the measures taken by the High Commissioner to put in place the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda; and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for the Operation (resolution 50/200).

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights recognized the importance of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda in contributing to the establishment of confidence in the country; called upon States to contribute urgently to its costs and requested the Secretary-General to propose what steps might be taken to place the Operation on a more secure financial basis; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the activities of the Operation to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; and decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda and requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1996/76).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Commission resolution 1996/76);

(b) Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1996/76).

The situation of human rights in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights called upon Israel to put an immediate end to practices such as air raids and the use of prohibited weapons and to implement Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 509 (1982), calling for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territories and respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; also called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, to comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949; further called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, to release immediately all the Lebanese abducted and imprisoned and other persons detained in prisons and detention centres in the occupied territories in Lebanon in violation of all the Geneva Conventions and international law; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof, and (b) to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the results of his efforts in that regard (Commission resolution 1996/68).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1996/68).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). At the same session, the Assembly created the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/208).

At its fiftieth session,[182] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights to take further action with a view to the full implementation of all the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights; requested the High Commissioner to continue to report on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the comprehensive implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/201).

---

[182] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (d)):
(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/50/36);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/635/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 50/201;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35 and 38-53;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

At its fifty-second session, in 1996, the Commission on Human Rights requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to coordinate the human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system, as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141, including through a permanent dialogue with the United Nations agencies and programmes whose activities deal with human rights (Commission resolution 1996/78).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/121 and 50/201);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36).

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session,[183] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session, as sub-item (e) of item 112, the following: "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" (see A/50/PV.41).

At the same session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee in its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36).

---

[183] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (e)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/50/36);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda: A/50/743;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/635/Add.5;

(d) Decision 50/462;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35 and 38-51;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.41 and 99.

114. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(k) United Nations Office for Project Services

The Board of Auditors (see also item 18 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by ACABQ, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations system accounting standards and of standards contained in the annex to that report, and also of the plans of the organizations for the application and development of those accounting standards, as reflected in paragraphs 9 and 11 of the report of the Secretary-General, and requested him to report thereon to the Assembly, through ACABQ, at its fifty-first session (resolution 48/216 C). At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity in accordance with United Nations Development Programme Executive Board decision 94/12 of 9 June 1994 (decision 48/501).

At its fiftieth session,[184] the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1994 regarding UNITAR, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the report on the liquidation audit of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia; also accepted the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board and the comments thereon contained in the report of ACABQ; deplored the delays encountered in the implementation of the recommendations of the Board approved by the General Assembly; urged the Secretary-General to hold programme managers accountable for the implementation of recommendations and to take appropriate measures in cases of non-compliance; reiterated its request to the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to submit to the Assembly, through ACABQ, before the beginning of formal discussions, reports on measures taken or to be taken in response to the recommendations of the Board, including timetables for their implementation; requested the Board to follow up and report at the earliest opportunity on shortcomings in the internal audit coverage of the organizations which it identified in its earlier report (A/47/5 and Corr.1) with a view to determining whether its recommendations had been implemented and the situation rectified, following the establishment of the Office of Internal Oversight Services; recalled that, in its resolution 49/216 C, it had requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through ACABQ, containing proposals for the improvement of the procurement activities of the Secretariat, and urged ACABQ to submit its report to the Assembly as soon as possible; requested also the High Commissioner for Refugees and all other entities for which the main source of income was voluntary contributions and which accounted for them on an accrual basis to provide annually, or upon request, more precise and transparent information on the cash situation of those entities in their reports to the Assembly at its fifty-first and subsequent sessions; and requested the Secretary-General to consider measures to ensure appropriate audit coverage of jointly financed administrative activities, to determine the most appropriate way to present to the Assembly the financial, administrative and managerial information related to those activities, and to report thereon to the Assembly during its resumed fiftieth session (resolution 50/204 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed serious concern about the findings of the Board of Auditors concerning management issues related to the voluntary funds administered by UNHCR such as the continuing problems of the lack of adequate managerial control over the programmes carried out by implementing partners; expressed particular concern about the persistent nature of various problems and the non-implementation of the previous recommendations of the Board; requested the High Commissioner to implement as a matter of urgency the recommendations of the Board, taking into account the views expressed by the Member States and keeping the Board fully informed of the ongoing measures taken, and requested the Board to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; also requested the High Commissioner to work out and put in place, as a matter of urgency, procedures enhancing the efficiency of implementation of the recommendations of the Board; further requested the High Commissioner to review with due diligence the content of the audit report, submitted to her before its issuance, in order to ensure the quality of the information issued for the use of the Member States; noted with appreciation that in the programme of work of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of UNHCR for 1996, the follow-up by the High Commissioner to the observations and recommendations of the Board would be addressed in a systematic manner; reiterated its request that the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations, funds and programmes comply with the common accounting standards approved by the Assembly and that they address the specific recommendations made by the Board of Auditors in that regard (A/49/214, annex); and requested the High Commissioner to amend the term "funds available" in statement II of the audited financial statements of the voluntary funds administered by the High Commissioner, and in its annex, in order to correct the financial information disclosed and to reflect more accurately the financial resources available (resolution 50/204 B).

---

[184] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation by UNHCR and UNITAR of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/50/704 and Add.1);
  - (ii) Inventory control system for non-expendable property at Headquarters (A/C.5/50/51);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implications of extending the term of office of members of the Board of Auditors (A/49/368);
  - (ii) Transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the liquidation audit of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (A/49/943);
  - (iii) Transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors (A/50/327);
- (c) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/50/5/Add.4);
  - (ii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/50/5/Add.5);
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/560;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/839;
- (f) Resolutions 50/204 A to D;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.21, 25, 27 and 44;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

Also at the same session, the General Assembly noted with regret that the Secretary-General had not yet completed the feasibility study on procedures for the valuation and transfer of costs of assets redeployed from a peace-keeping operation in liquidation to other operations or United Nations bodies and requested the Secretary-General to complete the study and submit it to the Assembly at the earliest opportunity during the first part of its resumed fiftieth session; took note with concern of the findings of the audit of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the need for an additional review as a consequence of the many unresolved administrative and financial issues involved and the incomplete nature of the liquidation documentation available to the Board; requested the Secretary-General to study the most expeditious and cost-effective ways of liquidating peace-keeping operations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session and to take immediate action to implement the recommendations of the Board, keeping the Board fully informed regarding the measures being taken, and requested the Board to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; regretted the absence of a report on measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Secretariat in response to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1994; requested the Secretary-General to submit such a report to the Assembly, through ACABQ, before the beginning of the first part of its resumed fiftieth session; and appealed to Member States to pay their assessed and pledged contributions as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the completion of the liquidation process (resolution 50/204 C).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly regretted the delay in the submission of a report on measures taken or proposed to be taken by UNITAR in response to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1994; and requested UNITAR to submit such reports in a timely manner in order to allow Member States to consider them properly before the beginning of formal discussions during future sessions of the Assembly (resolution 50/204 D).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1995 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

  (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. I);
  (ii) United Nations peace-keeping missions: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. II);
  (iii) United Nations International Trade Centre: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. III);
  (iv) United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. IV);
  (v) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/51/5/Add.1);
  (vi) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/51/5/Add.2);
  (vii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/51/5/Add.3);
  (viii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/51/5/Add.4);
  (ix) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/51/5/Add.5);

(x) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/51/5/Add.6);

(xi) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/51/5/Add.7);

(xii) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/51/5/Add.8);

(xiii) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/51/5/Add.9);

(xiv) United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/51/5/Add.10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the application and development of the United Nations system accounting standards (resolution 48/216 C) (see also item 120);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/211);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

115. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[a]

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee (resolution 41/213).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/211, 43/174, 44/103, 45/177, 45/254 C, 45/255, 46/220 and 46/232, decision 46/467, resolutions 47/212 A and B and 47/213, decision 47/455, resolutions 48/217 and 48/218 and decisions 48/458, 48/459, 48/493 A and B and 49/489).

The General Assembly, at its fiftieth session,[185] decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at its resumed fiftieth session (decision 50/469). At that session, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report at the fifty-first session on the implementation of procurement reform in the Secretariat (decision 50/479).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/51/7 and addenda);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16);

---

[185] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 114):
(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/50/7 and Corr.1) and A/50/7/Add.13;
(b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/50/34);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/676, A/50/742 and A/C.5/50/13/Rev.1;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/840 and Add.1;
(e) Decisions 50/469, 470, 475 and 479;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.45, 46 and 55;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 104.

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations system common premises and services in the field", A/51/124-E/1996/44.

116. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[1]

At its fiftieth session,[186] the General Assembly approved the final budget appropriations for the biennium 1994-1995 in the amount of $2,632,435,300 and final income estimates of $436,866,600 (resolutions 50/205 A and B).

Document: Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16).

117. Programme planning

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (resolution 45/253, sect. I). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/189, 47/214 and 48/218).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its fiftieth session consideration of the item entitled Programme planning (decision 49/464 B).

At its fiftieth session,[187] the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to begin preparation of the proposed medium-term plan for the period after 1997, on the basis of recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-fourth session and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and taking into account views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to submit the medium-term plan for that period to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 50/452).

Documents:

(a) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, Supplement No. 6 (A/51/6);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16);

---

[186] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 115):
- (a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/50/16);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/50/17, A/C.5/50/21, A/C.5/50/22, A/C.5/50/24 and Corr.1, A/C.5/50/27 and A/C.5/50/50;
- (c) Report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: A/50/312;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/841;
- (e) Resolutions 50/205 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.44 and 45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

[187] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 158):
- (a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: Supplement No. 6 (A/49/6);
- (b) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/49/16 and A/50/16);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/99 and Add.1, A/49/135 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/49/301;
- (d) Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/49/27 and Add.1);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/795;
- (f) Decision 50/452;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.4, 7 and 11;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.98.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/128 and Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (A/51/88).

118. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[6]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (decision 49/490).

At its fiftieth session,[188] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee in its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 50/469).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

119. Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997[8]

At its fiftieth session,[189] the General Assembly approved the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as expressed in chapter I of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997; reaffirmed the budgetary process as approved in its resolution 41/213; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance efficiency in the preparation of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997; reaffirmed that changes in mandated programmes and activities were the prerogative of the General Assembly; noted that the

---

[188] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 117):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/666 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2-4 and Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5;
(b) Decision 50/475;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

[189] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 116):
(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997: Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1);
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/50/7 and Add.1-16), A/50/489;
(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/50/16);
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/50/19, 25-28, 30, 31, 38, 40, 45, 49, 57, 58, 60 and 67;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/842 and Add.1-3;
(f) Resolutions 50/214 to 50/219 and 50/229 to 50/232;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.3-5, 7, 10-13, 15-18, 20-24, 45, 46, 55-58 and 60-64;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100, 103, 104 and 120.

Secretary-General intended to pursue further efficiency gains on an ongoing basis and that gains in the order of magnitude of $US 100 million during the biennium would be a reasonable expectation; decided that savings in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 would not affect the full implementation of mandated programmes and activities; requested the Secretary-General to present, as soon as possible, and no later than 31 March 1996, to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, a report containing proposals of possible savings for its consideration and approval; also requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to the Assembly as soon as possible, and no later than the fifty-first session, on further measures to improve efficiency, contain administrative costs and achieve savings in the Organization with a view to enhancing programme delivery and the implementation of all programmes and activities mandated by the General Assembly; further requested the Secretary-General, when making such proposals, to take into account areas identified in chapter I of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997; requested the Secretary-General, in making proposals for such savings, to ensure the fair, equitable and non-selective treatment of all budget sections; further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources were allocated in the 1996-1997 programme budget for activities specifically relating to the least developed countries in accordance with the priority accorded thereto; decided that the vacancy rate in 1996-1997 would be 6.4 per cent for both Professional and General Service posts; decided that the amounts under expenditure sections 1 to 33 represented a provisional total of $2,723,265,200; also decided that the projected level of savings to be achieved during the biennium would be $103,991,200; and further decided that the total level of expenditure provided for in 1996-1997 was $2,608,274,000 and that therefore Member States would be assessed on the basis of that amount (resolution 50/214).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1996-1997 in the amount of $2,608,274,000 (resolution 50/215). The Assembly had decided at its forty-ninth session that the level of the contingency fund would be set at $20.6 million (resolution 49/217). At the fiftieth session, the General Assembly also took action on questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 50/216), on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 50/217) and on the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 50/218).

Also at its fiftieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General and the related report of ACABQ, requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the Advisory Committee, a report containing proposals for achieving savings as called for in resolution 50/214 in the manner indicated in paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee, no later than 1 September 1996 (resolution 50/230).

At the same session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on possible means of absorption in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 of the cost of new mandates to be carried out in Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador and Rwanda, requested the Secretary-General, subject to fully implementing all mandated programmes and activities as required by General Assembly resolution 50/214, to submit a further report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 1996 containing proposals on possible means of absorption in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, including, *inter alia*, in part II thereof and in the area of staff costs where savings might arise from the implementation of the early separation programme during 1996-1997; decided to revert to the issue of appropriations in the context of the first performance report; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into further commitments for Haiti of $1,767,300 for the period from 1 June to 31 August 1996; and authorized the Secretary-General, should the Assembly decide to extend the mandate of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti beyond 31 August 1996, to enter into commitments through December 1996 in an amount not exceeding a monthly level of $627,900 (resolution 50/231).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to an amount of $5,517,000 from section 26 of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 for the provision of conference-servicing to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies; requested the Secretary-General, subject to fully implementing all mandated programmes and activities as required by resolution 50/214, to submit a report no later than 1 September 1996 containing proposals on possible means of absorption in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997; and decided to revert to the issue of appropriations in the context of the first performance report (resolution 50/232).

Documents:

(a) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, Supplement No. 6 (A/51/6);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/51/7);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General.

120. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative coordination.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly: (a) took note of the statistical reports by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system; (b) requested the Secretary-General to submit the next statistical report by ACC to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter every second year, and to add to the material covered therein information on assessed and voluntary contributions paid by Member States and non-member States, in each of the two prior calendar years; and (c) also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards, requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations programmes and organizations of the United Nations system to complete their efforts to develop common accounting standards for the organizations of the United Nations system and to take those standards into account in the preparation of their financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1993 (decision 47/449).

At its forty-eighth session,[190] the General Assembly considered the question of common accounting standards under item 120 (Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors) and took note of the United Nations system accounting standards contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, as well as of the plans of the organizations for the application and development of the United Nations system accounting standards; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly, through ACABQ, at its fifty-first session (resolution 48/216 C).

---

[190] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors in its report for the period ended 31 December 1991: A/48/516;
  (ii) Accounting standards: A/48/530;
  (iii) Recovery of misappropriated funds from staff members and former staff members: A/48/572;
  (iv) Independent audits and management reviews of activities of the United Nations system: A/48/587;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors: A/48/230;
(c) Financial reports:
  (i) UNITAR: Supplement No. 5D (A/48/5/Add.4);
  (ii) Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR: Supplement No. 5E (A/48/5/Add.5);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/752 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 48/112, 48/216 A to D and decisions 48/484 and 48/487;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.19, 20, 22, 23, 29, 51 and 52;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 91.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statistical reports of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (decision 47/449);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards (resolution 48/216 C).

121. Pattern of conferences

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196 and 45/238, decision 45/451 and resolutions 46/190, 47/202, 48/222 and 49/221).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 18 (g) above).

At its fiftieth session,[191] the General Assembly approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997; noted that no sessions were scheduled to open or close on 20 February and 29 April 1996, invited United Nations bodies to avoid holding meetings on 20 February and 29 April 1996, and requested the Secretariat to make similar arrangements when drafting the revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1997 (resolution 50/206 A). The Assembly also took decisions on entitlements to meeting records (resolution 50/206 B) and adopted measures for limiting documentation and improving the timeliness and quality of documents (resolution 50/206 C). In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive and accurate cost-accounting system for conference services; encouraged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the cost-effectiveness of document production, without prejudice to the international character of the Organization; and also requested the Secretary-General to present proposals to the Assembly at its fifty-first session through the Committee on Conferences on facilitating access by developing countries to the optical disk system in all official languages, taking into account the possible savings from reduced copying and distribution costs (resolution 50/206 D). Moreover, the Assembly emphasized the need for strict compliance with the resolutions and rules establishing language arrangements for the different bodies and organs of the United Nations; and stressed the need to continue to ensure the availability of the necessary resources to guarantee the timely translation of documents into the different official and working languages of the Organization and their simultaneous distribution in those languages (resolution 50/206 E). Lastly, the Assembly, noting with satisfaction the significant improvements in the meeting arrangements and facilities within the United Nations premises for the holding of bilateral meetings and contacts among Member States during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly and during the special commemorative meeting of the Assembly on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide those improved meeting arrangements and facilities for subsequent sessions of the Assembly; and decided that such improved meeting arrangements and facilities should be made available within existing resources (resolution 50/206 F).

---

[191] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 119):
(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 and addenda (A/50/32 and Add.1 and 2);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/288;
(c) Note by the Secretariat: A/50/263 and Add.1;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/837;
(e) Resolutions 50/206 A to F;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.4-7, 9, 11, 25 and 43;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/51/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/206 C (resolution 50/206 C), A/51/268;

  (ii) Measures to enhance utilization of conference services: results of the active dialogue between Conference Services and the substantive secretariats of intergovernmental bodies (resolution 50/206 A), A/51/253;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of publications in implementing mandates of intergovernmental bodies.

122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[8]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 18 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 43/232, 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A, 47/218 A, 49/249 A and B and 50/224 and decisions 48/472 A and 50/451 B, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its fiftieth session,[192] the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions, in connection with paragraph 52 of its report (A/50/11), to reconsider the inclusion of the Member States concerned in the list of countries falling under paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 48/223 B (decision 50/471 B).

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to consider the representation from Comoros with respect to the application of Article 19 of the Charter at its fifty-sixth session and to report thereon to the Assembly; and requested the Committee on Contributions to review the procedural aspects of consideration of requests for exemption under

---

[192] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/50/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/843 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 50/207 A and B and decisions 50/471 A and B, 50/469 and 50/475;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.4-10, 43, 44, 48, 49 and 55;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 104.

Article 19 of the Charter and to convey its observations thereon to the Assembly not later than the end of the fifty-first session (resolution 50/207 B).

No advance documentation is expected.

123. Human resources management[3]

(a) Implementation of the Secretary-General's strategy for the management of the Organization's human resources and other human resources management issues

(b) Composition of the Secretariat

(c) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and Member States to continue their efforts to ensure respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, reports thereon to the Assembly (resolution 47/28).

At the same session, the General Assembly recalled the need to review periodically the Staff Rules and to report annually to the Assembly the full text of provisional staff rules and amendments (decision 47/457 B).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization contained in the report of the Secretary-General; urged the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments at all levels to posts subject to geographical distribution to continue his efforts to ensure that all Member States are adequately represented in the Secretariat; also requested the Secretary-General to sustain the present ratio between career and fixed-term appointments, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session specific proposals on what proportion of appointments should be made on a fixed-term basis; welcomed the publication of a comprehensive list of staff of the Secretariat as at 30 September 1994, and requested the Secretary-General to update it annually for the regular session of the Assembly; expressed its concern that the goals it had set for the representation of women in posts subject to geographical distribution might not be met; urged the Secretary-General to implement fully the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 1995-2000; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to strengthen the internal justice system of the Organization; requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed proposal covering, *inter alia*, the specific institutional, legal and procedural changes required in this regard during the resumed forty-ninth session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to report separately to the Assembly, at the earliest possible opportunity, on the modalities and costs of staff representation since 1992; and requested the Secretary-General to report comprehensively to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of all issues covered in the resolution (resolution 49/222 A).

At its resumed forty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the statement on the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system adopted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at its first regular session of 1995, and requested members of the Committee to report on the implementation of the proposals contained therein; requested the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive policy on the use of retirees that includes appropriate internal controls to ensure that the compensation received by those retirees does not exceed the existing cap on those payments and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the policy will be consistent with the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; decided that, pending consideration of the policy on the use of retirees during the fifty-first session, no staff member who is in receipt of a pension benefit from the Pension Fund shall receive from any United Nations funds more than $12,000 in total in any calendar year; and authorized on an exceptional basis during the fiftieth session derogation from that decision with a view to maintaining the maximum effectiveness of conference services (resolution 49/222 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its decision that the repatriation grant and other expatriate benefits are limited to staff who both work and reside in a country other than their home country; approved the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations contained in the annex to the resolution; and decided to re-examine the issue of entitlement to repatriation and other expatriate benefits to staff members living in their home country during its fifty-first session (resolution 49/241).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[193] the General Assembly invited the Sixth Committee to examine, as a matter of priority, at the beginning of the fifty-first session, the legal implications of the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his reports on the reform of the internal system of justice in the United Nations Secretariat; and requested the Fifth Committee to revert to the question of the reform of the internal system of justice in the United Nations Secretariat at the fifty-first session (resolution 50/240).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its fifty-first session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under the item entitled "Human resources management" (decision 50/483).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the question of respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (decision 50/484).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly regretted that the Secretary-General had not taken the necessary action to avoid the need for a derogation from the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 49/222 B; decided to extend the provisions of resolution 49/222 B relating to the employment of retirees by Conference Services until 30 October 1996 and that no further extension of that derogation should be granted beyond that date; decided to consider all the issues regarding the use of retirees, including the issue of derogations, in the context of its consideration of the report called for in resolution 49/222 B; decided to consider as a matter of priority and no later than 15 October 1996 the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, and requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to have its related report available by 1 October 1996; and invited the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to examine at its forty-seventh session, in July 1996, the possibility of suspending pension benefits for periods of less than six months (decision 50/485).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

   (i) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations agencies and related organizations (resolution 47/28 and decision 50/484);

   (ii) Amendments to the Staff Rules (decision 47/457 B);

   (iii) List of staff of the Secretariat (resolution 49/222 A);

   (iv) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 49/222 A);

---

[193] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 159):

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/50/7/Add.2 and A/50/7/Add.8);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/540, A/C.5/49/50, A/C.5/49/60 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1, A/C.5/50/2 and Add.1 and A/C.5/50/32, A/C.5/50/61 and A/C.5/50/64;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/834 and Add.1 and 2;

(d) Resolutions 50/219 and 50/240 and decisions 50/453, 50/454, 50/469, 50/475 and 50/483 to 50/485;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.40, 42, 46, 48, 60 and 64;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98, 100, 103 and 120.

(v) Reform of the internal system of justice (resolutions 49/222 A and 50/240);

(vi) Costs and modalities of staff representational activities (resolution 49/222 A and decision 50/483);

(vii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolutions 49/222 A and B);

(viii) Implementation of the Secretary-General's strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization (resolutions 49/222 A and B);

(ix) Employment of retirees (resolution 49/222 B and decision 50/485);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on:

(i) Application of United Nations recruitment, placement and promotion policies: placement and promotion;

(ii) Management-Staff Union relationships in the United Nations system;

(iii) Comparison of methods of calculating equitable geographical distribution within the United Nations common system.

124. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission. The purpose of the Commission is to regulate and coordinate the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, comprising 13 organizations which have accepted the Commission's statute and which participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Two other organizations have not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

The Commission's annual report for 1996 (A/51/30) responds to a number of requests made by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions,[194] and will contain detailed reports on the following substantive issues:

---

[194] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 121):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for 1995: Supplement No. 30 (A/50/30 and Add.1);
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/50/11, A/C.5/50/23 and A/C.5/50/29;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/844;
(d) Resolution 50/208;
(e) Decisions 50/469 and 50/475;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.28, 30, 31, 34, 36 and 44;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

Subject	*General Assembly resolution*
Comprehensive reviews of the methodologies for determining the pensionable remuneration of the Professional and higher categories and the General Service and related categories of staff	45/242
Mobility and hardship review	47/216
Hazard pay	49/223
Appointments of limited duration	49/223
Application of the Noblemaire Principle (including reference to the specific issues on which a report was submitted to the resumed fiftieth session)	50/208
Review of the dependency allowances for the Professional and higher categories	-
Review of the level of the education grant	-
Post adjustment matters	-
Establishment of a single post adjustment index for Geneva	50/208

125. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third by the executive heads of those organizations and one third by the participants.

There are currently 18 member organizations, including 11 specialized agencies. As at 31 December 1995, the total number of participants was 68,708 and there were 38,914 periodic benefits in award.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the forty-seventh session of the Board, to be held at Turin from 8 to 19 July 1996. The Board will report to the Assembly on a number of standard items as well as on certain special studies requested by the Board: these items will include, *inter alia*:

(a) Actuarial matters, including in particular the twenty-third actuarial valuation of the Fund as of 31 December 1995;

(b) Investments of the Fund;

(c) Comprehensive reviews of pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of all categories of staff, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/225;

(d) Administrative expenses of the Fund;

(e) Auditing and procurement arrangements;

(f) Progress report on activities related to resolving problems concerning the implementation of the Transfer Agreements between the Fund and the former USSR, Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussian SSR;

(g) Entitlement to survivor's benefits for spouses and former spouses;

(h) Possible withdrawal of ICITO/GATT from the Fund.

In accordance with requests made by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session,[195] the Board will also (a) report to the Assembly on the costs of the longer term modification of the pension adjustment system that entered into effect on 1 April 1992, on the basis of the costs and in the context of the valuation of the Fund as of 31 December 1995; (b) submit recommendations to the Assembly on possible changes in the special index for pensioners in the context of the comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of the various categories of staff; (c) report to the Assembly on monitoring and control procedures, in particular relating to the payment of benefits to widows and widowers; and (d) report on auditing arrangements for the Fund (resolution 49/224).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/51/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

126. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East[1]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1057 (1996) of 30 May 1996, which extended the mandate until 30 November 1996.

At its fiftieth session,[196] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF and the related report of ACABQ, concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee and decided: (a) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $16,065,498 gross ($15,564,000 net) for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1995, inclusive; and (b) to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $2,679,000 gross ($2,603,000 net) per month for a period up to seven months from 1 December 1995, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 996 (1995), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States; and (c) to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balance of

---

[195] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 115):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1994: Supplement No. 9 (A/49/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/49/3;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/576;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/773;
- (e) Resolution 49/224;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.17, 21, 23, 24 and 31;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

[196] References for the fiftieth session (agenda items 122 (a) and (b)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/50/386 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
  - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/50/543 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/694 and Add.1;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/50/792 and Add.1 and A/50/824 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 50/20 A and B and 50/89 A and B and decision 50/475;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.26, 33, 41, 56 and 64;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.76, 95, 100 and 120.

$805,000 gross ($891,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994 (resolution 50/20 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[196] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $16,074,000 gross ($15,610,284 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 December 1995 to 31 May 1996; decided also to appropriate the amount of $2,679,000 gross ($2,601,714 net) for the period from 1 to 30 June 1996, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 May 1996; decided further to appropriate the amount of $32,254,900 gross ($31,342,900 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $760,900 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at the monthly rate of $2,687,908 gross ($2,611,908 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 May 1996; and decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the estimated other income of $15,000 for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 50/20 B).

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)) for an initial period of six months. Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1039 (1996) of 29 January 1996, which extended the mandate until 31 July 1996.

At its fiftieth session,[196] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing of UNIFIL and the related report of ACABQ, concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee, and decided (a) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $67,407,000 gross ($65,224,980 net) for the period from 1 August 1995 to 31 January 1996, inclusive; and (b) to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed $10,774,800 gross ($10,489,600 net) per month for a period of up to five months beginning 1 February 1996, and to assess the amount of $32,324,400 gross ($31,468,800 net) on Member States, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 1006 (1995) (resolution 50/89 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[196] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $53,874,000 gross ($52,448,000 net) for the period from 1 February to 30 June 1996; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $32,324,400 gross ($31,468,800 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 50/89 A, to apportion an additional amount of $21,549,600 gross ($20,979,200 net) for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1996 among Member States; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the estimated income of $3,200, other than staff assessment income, for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1996; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL an amount of $125,722,800 gross ($122,665,800 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $2,965,800 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $10,476,900 gross ($10,222,150 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 July 1996; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the estimated income of $20,000, other than staff assessment income, for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 50/89 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolutions 50/20 A and B);

  (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolutions 50/89 A and B);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

127. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to UNAVEM (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". By its resolution 976 (1995), the Council decided to authorize the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995. The mandate of UNAVEM III was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1064 (1996), by which the mandate was extended until 11 October 1996.

At its fiftieth session,[197] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAVEM the additional amount of $34,851,497 gross ($36,216,158 net) for the period from 9 February to 31 December 1995, in addition to the appropriation of $150,000,000 gross ($148,000,000 net) and the commitment authority of $65,912,903 gross ($63,067,742 net) already apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolution 49/227 B; decided also to set off against the apportionment of Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission for the period from 9 February to 31 December 1995, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $537,900 gross ($502,400 net) for the period from 1 October 1994 to 8 February 1995; decided further that for those Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided to appropriate the amount of $36,698,400 gross ($36,049,700 net) for the period from 1 January to 8 February 1996; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNAVEM III at a rate not to exceed $28,229,100 gross ($27,730,100 net) per month until 30 June 1996 and to assess the amount of $76,218,600 gross ($74,871,300 net) on Member States for the period from 9 February to 30 April 1996, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission beyond 8 February 1996 (resolution 50/209 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[197] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAVEM the amount of $65,912,903 gross ($63,067,742 net) already authorized and assessed under the terms of Assembly resolution 49/227 B for the period from 9 August to 31 December 1995; decided also to appropriate the amount of $84,687,300 gross ($83,190,300 net) already authorized under the terms of Assembly resolution 50/209 A for the period from 9 February to 8 May 1996; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of $76,218,600 gross ($74,871,300 net) already apportioned under the terms of resolution 50/209 A, to apportion an additional amount of $8,468,700 gross ($8,319,000 net) for the period from 9 February to 8 May 1996 among Member States;

---

[197] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 123):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/651 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/814 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/845 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 50/209 A and B and decision 50/475;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41, 44, 56 and 64;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 120.

decided also to appropriate the amount of $47,988,900 gross ($47,140,600 net) for the maintenance of the Verification Mission for the period from 9 May to 30 June 1996 already authorized under the terms of Assembly resolution 50/209 A; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $47,988,900 gross ($47,140,600 net) for the period from 9 May to 30 June 1996 among Member States; and decided to appropriate the amount of $169,118,500 gross ($165,984,100 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996, inclusive of the amount of $4,048,500 for the support account for peace-keeping operations and, subject to the concurrence of ACABQ, an additional amount of $1 million for administrative and logistic support services, including contract supervision, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $28,186,410 gross ($27,664,010 net), subject to the decision by the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission beyond 11 July 1996 (resolution 50/209 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM (resolutions 50/209 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

128. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[1]

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991) it noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having subsequently reviewed the question of termination or continuation, on 4 April 1996, concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained; and decided to review the question once again by 4 October 1996 (see S/1996/247).

At its resumed forty-ninth session in July 1995, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of ACABQ, approved the amount of $43,000,000 gross ($41,279,200 net) for the maintenance of the Observation Mission for the period from 1 November 1994 to 30 June 1995, two thirds of that amount, equivalent to $27,519,500, to be funded from voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait; decided to appropriate $15,480,500 gross ($13,759,700 net), equivalent to one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Observation Mission for the period from 1 November 1994 to 30 June 1995, inclusive of the amount of $9,133,600 gross ($8,777,900 net) authorized and apportioned under the terms of paragraph 18 of Assembly resolution 48/242 and decision 49/477; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $6,346,900 gross ($4,981,800 net) for the period from 1 November 1994 to 30 June 1995 among Member States, taking into account the amount of $9,133,600 gross ($8,777,900 net) already apportioned among Member States; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States for the period from 1 November 1994 to 30 June 1995 their respective share in the remaining portion of the one-third share of the unencumbered balance for the period from 1 November 1993 to 31 October 1994, equivalent to $1,237,600 gross ($1,065,900 net), taking into account the amount of $2.6 million already credited to Member States against the amounts of their apportionment for the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 March 1995, the remaining portion of the unencumbered balance to be credited to the Government of Kuwait; approved $60,000,000 gross ($57,386,000 net) for the maintenance of the Observation Mission from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, two thirds of that amount, equivalent to $38,257,300, to be funded from voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Observation Mission; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $1,811,900 gross ($1,594,100 net) per month, equivalent to one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Observation Mission, and the apportionment thereof, in addition to the

Best copy available

two-thirds share of $3,188,100 per month to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, subject to the review by the Security Council (resolution 49/245).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[198] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIKOM the amount of $21,742,800 gross ($19,129,200 net) authorized and apportioned by Assembly resolution 49/245 for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996; decided also to appropriate the amount of $52,141,900 gross ($50,071,000 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $1,396,500 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, the two-thirds share of that amount, equivalent to $33,380,667, to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Mission; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of the Mission, equivalent to $33,380,667, to apportion the amount of $18,761,233 gross ($16,690,333 net), representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, to be assessed on Member States at the monthly rate of $1,563,436 gross ($1,390,861 net), subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Mission; decided also that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $6,917,700 gross ($7,816,700 net) for the period ending on 31 October 1993; and decided further that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance for the same period should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 50/234).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 50/234);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal cease-fire. By its resolution 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, the Council created a separate funding mechanism to finance the activities arising from resolution 687 (1991).

No advance documentation is expected.

129. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[1]

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). The mandate of MINURSO was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1056 (1996) of 29 May 1996, by which the mandate was extended until 30 November 1996.

---

[198] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 124):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/892;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/950;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/970;
(d) Resolution 50/234 and decision 475;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.58 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 120.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in July 1995, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period after 30 September 1995 at a monthly rate not to exceed $5,592,500 gross ($5,096,100 net), that amount to be assessed on Member States, subject to the extension of the mandate of the Mission by the Security Council beyond 30 September 1995 (resolution 49/247).

At its fiftieth session,[199] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the amount of $22,370,000 gross ($20,384,400 net) already authorized and apportioned for the period from 1 October 1995 to 31 January 1996 under Assembly resolution 49/247; and decided also, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, to set off against future assessment relating to any mandate period approved by the Security Council beyond 31 January 1996, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $2,618,600 gross ($2,217,800 net) for the period from 1 October 1994 to 30 June 1995, and for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations (decision 50/446 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $7,816,100 gross ($6,846,350 net) for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1996, inclusive of the amount of $316,100 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be assessed on Member States (decision 50/446 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO (decisions 50/446 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[1]

The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) was established by the Security Council on 20 May 1991 (resolution 693 (1991)) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) for an initial period of 12 months. The mandate of the Observer Mission was enlarged and extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the last of which was resolution 961 (1994), which extended the mandate for a final period until 30 April 1995. In its resolution 991 (1995), the Security Council affirmed that the mandate of ONUSAL would terminate as of 30 April 1995.

---

[199] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 125):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/655 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/802 and A/50/939;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/819 and Add.1;
(d) Decisions 50/446 A and B and 475;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41, 56 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98, 100 and 120.

At its fiftieth session,[200] the General Assembly decided that the additional requirements of $842,300 gross ($763,000 net) for the operation of ONUSAL for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995 would be financed from savings from prior mandate periods (decision 50/447).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUSAL (decision 50/447);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

131. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[6]

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993, the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations.

In view of the importance and size of UNTAC, the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to provide to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, no later than 31 March 1995, a comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of the administration and management of UNTAC, with a view to utilizing that experience in other peace-keeping operations (resolution 48/255).

At its forty-ninth session,[201] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the financing and liquidation of UNTAC to its fiftieth session and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of the administration and management of the operation to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (decision 49/492).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at its resumed fiftieth session (decision 50/469).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

---

[200] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 126):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/735 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/802 and A/50/1018;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/818;
(d) Decisions 50/447, 469 and 475;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98 and 100.

[201] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 121):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/714 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/867;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/944;
(d) Decision 49/492;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.66;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.106.

132. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters[a]

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were increased by subsequent Security Council resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peace-keeping operations: by resolution 981 (1995) it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995) it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995) it decided that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

By its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996. By its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, it decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force had taken place. That occurred on 20 December 1995. In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission. By its resolution 1058 (1996) of 30 May 1996, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP for a period terminating on 30 November 1996.

At its fiftieth session,[202] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the combined forces for the period from 1 to 31 December 1995 in the amount of $155,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to continue the forces beyond 30 November 1995 (decision 50/410 A). The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments for the operations in the former Yugoslavia for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 in the amount of $100 million gross ($98,430,700 net); requested the Secretary-General to submit cost estimates to the Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session covering the new operations in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the maintenance of UNPREDEP and the liquidation of UNCRO and UNPROFOR; and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500 net) for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996 among Member States, taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1996 (decision 50/410 B).

At the same session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments for the pre-liquidation of UNPROFOR, UNCRO and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters, as well as the maintenance of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNPREDEP for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1996 in the amount of $100 million gross ($98,430,700 net); and decided to undertake a detailed review of the cost estimates for those operations for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 at the second part of its resumed session, before 10 May 1996 (decision 50/481).

---

[202] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 128):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/696 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5-8;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/903 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/796 and Add.1-3;
- (d) Resolution 50/235 and decisions 50/410 A and B, 50/469, 50/475 and 50/481;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.33, 35, 43, 52, 55, 59 and 64;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.78, 100, 104 and 120.

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[202] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to clarify, in consultation with the Member State(s) concerned, the value, calculated according to standard United Nations procedures, of those budgeted contributions in kind which served to reduce the amount assessed on Member States for the rapid reaction capacity, and to report thereon to the Assembly as soon as possible; decided that all expenses for the UNPROFOR rapid reaction capacity, including the agreed value of such budgeted contributions in kind, should be included within the assessed budget for the combined Forces; requested the Secretary-General to return to the Member States concerned the unspent cash contributions made to the sub-account for the rapid reaction capacity established pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 49/248 of 20 July 1995, and also requests him to take the necessary steps to close the sub-account; welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to process outstanding contingent-owned equipment reimbursement claims, and requested him to take urgent steps to clear the backlog of such claims to enable speedier liquidation of the combined Forces; urged the Secretary-General to review, on an urgent basis, the concerns regarding (a) decentralization of administrative functions (such as recruitment and placement, movement control, training, repatriation and procurement), and (b) reducing the overall number of administrative staff, which were raised in the report of ACABQ, and to report thereon by 1 July 1996 to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to develop revised cost estimates for third-party claims and adjustments, following completion of the thorough study to be completed by the Legal Counsel and taking into account the issues raised in the report of ACABQ, and to submit them, through the Advisory Committee, to the Assembly; decided to appropriate to the special account referred to in Assembly resolution 46/233 the amount of $100 million gross ($99,569,800 net) already authorized and apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolution 49/248 for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1995; decided further to appropriate the amount of $115,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net) already authorized by the Assembly in its decision 50/410 A for the period from 1 to 31 December 1995; decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments in the amount of $90,562,100 gross ($89,826,050 net) for the pre-liquidation of the combined Forces for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996, taking into account the amount of $100 million gross ($98,430,700 net) already authorized by the Assembly in its decision 50/410 B and the amount of $50 million gross ($49,215,350 net) already authorized by the Assembly in its decision 50/481 for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1996; and decided also to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the liquidation of the combined Forces and the provision of common support for the three-month period from 1 July to 30 September 1996 at a monthly rate not to exceed $6,231,150 gross ($5,787,200 net), inclusive of the amount of $99,400 for the support account for peace-keeping operations (resolution 50/235).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters, financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (decisions 50/410 A and B and 50/481 and resolution 50/235);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

133. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[6]

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in resolutions 767 (1992) and 775 (1992). Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219 all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, were deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 794 (1992), which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II; and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000 all ranks.

The Security Council took further action in 1993 regarding UNOSOM II (resolutions 837 (1993), 865 (1993) and 878 (1993)). By resolution 886 (1993), the Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on 31 May 1994.

By its resolution 897 (1994), the Security Council authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements. By its resolutions 923 (1994) and 946 (1994), the Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for additional periods expiring on 30 September and 31 October 1994, respectively. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council endorsed the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) to reduce the force level of UNOSOM II to 15,000, all ranks, by the end of October 1994. By its resolution 954 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995.

At its fiftieth session,[203] the General Assembly decided to retain the item in the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

No advance documentation is expected.

134. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[6]

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993. By its resolutions 882 (1993) and 916 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 April 1994 and 15 November 1994, respectively. By resolution 957 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique was to take office, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorized ONUMOZ to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995. In its resolution 960 (1994), the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the elections that took place in Mozambique from 27 to 29 October 1994 and endorsed their results.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate a total amount of $40 million gross ($39,053,300 net) for the liquidation of the Operation for the period from 16 November 1994 to 31 March 1995 (resolution 49/235).

No advance documentation is expected.

135. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[1]

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended UNFICYP's mandate, usually for periods of six months at a time, the latest extension of which was by resolution 1062 (1996) of 28 June 1996 for a further period ending on 31 December 1996.

---

[203] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 129):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/741;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peace-keeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993), the Security Council decided that those costs of the Force which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization with effect from the next extension of the Force's mandate on or before 15 June 1993.

At its fiftieth session,[204] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP and the related report of ACABQ, endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, in particular paragraph 41 thereof, which indicates that there was no need for appropriation of an additional amount of $218,067 gross ($229,867 net) at that time, especially since the indemnity payment to locally employed civilians was under legal review, and that such an additional appropriation as might be necessary should be reflected in the performance report for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 (decision 50/448).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[204] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNFICYP with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Force should be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, as set out in the annex to the resolution; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP an amount of $45,079,500 gross ($43,049,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of an amount of $1,065,900 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions of the one-third share of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $14,349,867, from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 1996 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council; and decided also, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions of the one-third share of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $14,349,867, from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion an amount of $24,229,633 gross ($22,199,733 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 among Member States at a monthly rate of $2,019,136 gross ($1,849,978 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 1996 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council (resolution 50/236).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 50/236);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the last of which was resolution 1065 (1996) of 12 July 1996, which extended the mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 January 1997.

---

[204] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 131):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/722 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/802 and A/50/889;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/827 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 50/236 and decisions 50/448, 469 and 475;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41, 56 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98, 100 and 120.

At its fiftieth session,[205] the General Assembly decided to set off against the future apportionment of Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,966,500 gross ($1,858,600 net) for the period from 14 January to 15 May 1995; and also decided that, for those Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations (decision 50/449).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[205] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIG the amount of $7,606,650 gross ($7,102,200 net), already authorized and assessed under the terms of Assembly resolution 49/231 B, for the period from 13 January to 30 June 1996; decided also to appropriate the amount of $17,089,600 gross ($16,023,400 net) for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $413,500 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $1,424,100 gross ($1,335,300 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 12 July 1996; decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, to set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $512,136 gross ($339,846 net) for the period ending 15 May 1995; and decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance of $512,136 gross ($339,846 net) should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 50/237).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIG (decision 50/449 and resolution 50/237);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

137. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[1]

The United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was established for an initial period of six months by the Security Council on 23 September 1993 (resolution 867 (1993)). By its resolution 940 (1994), the Council expanded the Mission's mandate to form a multinational force to establish and maintain a secure environment. The full deployment of personnel and extension of the mandate were authorized by subsequent resolutions. By its resolution 1048 (1996), the Council extended the mandate of UNMIH for a final period of four months until 30 June 1996 with a reduced strength of 1,200 contingent personnel and 300 civilian police; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning no later than 1 June 1996 for the complete withdrawal of UNMIH. By its resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, the Council decided to establish the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) until 30 November 1996.

---

[205] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 132):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/731 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/802 and A/50/890;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/820 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 50/237 and decisions 50/449, 469 and 475;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41, 56 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98, 100 and 120.

At its fiftieth session,[206] the General Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, and having taken into account the amount of $21,202,240 gross ($20,840,040 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 49/239, to apportion the additional amount of $42,404,480 gross ($41,680,080 net) for the period from 1 August to 31 October 1995 among Member States; further decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 to 30 November 1995 in the amount of $21,202,240 gross ($20,840,040 net); and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $21,202,240 gross ($20,840,040 net) for the period from 1 to 30 November 1995 among Member States (decision 50/407 A). At the same session, the Assembly decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNMIH for the period from 1 to 15 December 1995 in the amount of $10,601,120 gross ($10,420,020 net) (decision 50/407 B).

Also at the same session,[206] the General Assembly decided to apportion the additional amount of $3,644,800 gross ($3,650,500 net) for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995 among Member States; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,982,600 gross ($1,915,700 net) for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995 should be set off against the apportionment for the same period, and for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMIH an amount of $152,011,500 gross ($149,680,400 net) for the period from 1 August 1995 to 29 February 1996; decided also to apportion the additional amount of $67,202,540 gross ($66,320,240 net) for the period from 1 August 1995 to 29 February 1996 among Member States; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $18,013,200 gross ($17,274,700 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995 should be set off against the apportionment for the same period, and, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided further to authorize the Secretary-General, on a provisional basis, to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Mission for the three-month period from 1 March to 31 May 1996 at a monthly rate not to exceed $10 million gross ($9.5 million net) and to assess the amount of $20 million gross ($19 million net) on Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 29 February 1996 (resolution 50/90 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[206] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMIH the amount of $45,314,000 gross ($44,348,400 net) for the period from 1 March to 30 June 1996, inclusive of the amount of $30 million gross ($28.5 million net) authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 50/90 A for the period from 1 March to 31 May 1996; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of $20 million gross ($19 million net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 50/90 A, to apportion the additional amount of $25,314,000 gross ($25,348,400 net) for the period from 1 March to 30 June 1996 among Member States; and decided to appropriate the amount of $15,897,900 gross ($15,440,300 net) for the liquidation of the Mission for the period beginning on 1 July 1996, inclusive of the amount of $377,400 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be apportioned among Member States (resolution 90 B).

---

[206] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 133):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/363 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/488 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/705 and Add.1-3;
(d) Resolutions 50/90 A and B and decisions 50/407 A and B, 50/469 and 50/475;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.8, 14, 33, 35, 41, 59 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.46, 78, 95, 100 and 120.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMIH (decisions 50/407 A and B and resolutions 50/90 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

138. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for an initial period of seven months in support of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement on Liberia.

The mandate of UNOMIL was subsequently extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 911 (1994), 950 (1994), 972 (1995), 985 (1995), 1001 (1995) and 1014 (1995). By its resolution 1020 (1995), the Security Council decided to adjust the mandate of UNOMIL and welcomed the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the new concept of operations for UNOMIL.

By its resolution 1059 (1996) of 31 May 1996, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNOMIL until 31 August 1996.

The General Assembly, at its fiftieth session,[207] approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNOMIL with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIL, and apportion among Member States, the amount of $9,773,600 gross ($9,608,200 net) for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 to 31 January 1996; decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, to set off against the apportionment for the month of January 1996 their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $226,890 gross ($224,900 net) for the period from 23 October 1994 to 30 June 1995, and, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, against their outstanding obligations; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment in the amount of $12,169,600 gross ($11,838,800 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1996 (resolution 50/210).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[207] the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to utilize the resources currently available to UNOMIL for the period up to 30 September 1996, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 31 May 1996, and requested the Secretary-General to submit revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 no later than 1 September 1996 (decision 50/482).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIL (resolution 50/210 and decision 50/482);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

---

[207] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 134):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/650 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/922;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/846 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 50/210 and decisions 50/475 and 50/482;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.42, 44, 58 and 64;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 120.

139. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[1]

By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 4 April 1994 and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated within UNAMIR.

The mandate of UNAMIR was subsequently adjusted and/or extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 909 (1994), 912 (1994), 918 (1994), 925 (1994), 965 (1994) and 997 (1995). By its resolution 1029 (1995) the Security Council decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a final period until 8 March 1996 and to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of its present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate.

The General Assembly, at its fiftieth session,[208] having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIR, decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAMIR the amount of $32,324,500 gross ($31,828,900 net) for the operation of UNAMIR for the period from 1 January to 8 March 1996; and invited voluntary contributions to the Assistance Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General (resolution 50/211 A).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[208] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAMIR the amount of $19,745,000 gross ($19,462,700 net) for the withdrawal of the Assistance Mission for the period from 9 March to 19 April 1996; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $19,745,000 gross ($19,462,700 net) for the same period among Member States; decided further to appropriate the amount of $4,632,500 gross ($4,152,200 net) for the administrative closing of the Assistance Mission for the period subsequent to 19 April 1996, inclusive of the amount of $50,200 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and took note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the disposition of the assets of the Assistance Mission (A/50/712/Add.2) and requested him to submit to the Assembly a full report thereon by 27 November 1996 (resolution 211 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIR (resolutions 50/211 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

140. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[8]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1993, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/955). At that session, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-

---

[208] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 135):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/712 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/936;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/848 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 50/211 A and B and decision 475;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.43, 44, 58 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 120.

General to enter into commitments not exceeding $500,000 to provide for the immediate requirements of the Tribunal (resolution 47/235).

At its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 48/251, decision 48/461, decisions 49/471 A and B and resolution 49/242).

At its fiftieth session,[209] the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the additional amount of $8,619,500 gross for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1996; that, as an ad hoc and exceptional arrangements, Member States should waive their respective shares in the credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Protection Force in the amount of $4,309,750, to be transferred to the Special Account for the International Tribunal; and to apportion $4,309,750 for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1996 among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1996 (resolution 50/212 B).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[209] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal a total amount of $31,070,572 for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1996, inclusive of the commitment authority authorized by its resolution 50/212 B; that, as an ad hoc and exceptional arrangements, Member States should waive their respective shares in the remaining credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Protection Force in an amount of $8,455,336, to be transferred to the Special Account for the International Tribunal; to apportion the amount of $8,455,336 among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1996; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the budget for the International Tribunal for 1997 no later than 1 November 1996 (resolution 50/212 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/212 C);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994. The mandate of UNMOT has been extended by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was 1061 (1996) of 14 June 1996, which extended the mandate until 15 December 1996.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in March 1995, the General Assembly took up for the first time an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan".

---

[209] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 136):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/50/41;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/925;
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/50/849 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolutions 50/212 A, B and C;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.42, 43, 53, 55, 57, 58 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100, 104 and 120.

At its fiftieth session,[210] the General Assembly decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there should be set off against their future apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $378,600 gross ($373,800 net) for the period from 16 December 1994 to 16 June 1995; and also decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share in the unencumbered balance of $378,600 gross ($373,800 net) for the period from 16 December 1994 to 16 June 1995 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (decision 50/450).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[210] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMOT the amount of $7,478,900 gross ($6,971,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $176,400 for the support account for peace-keeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $623,242 gross ($580,967 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 15 June 1996 (resolution 50/238).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMOT (decision 50/450 and resolution 50/238);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

142. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[8]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/251.

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[211] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for Rwanda a total amount of $32,552,000, inclusive of the commitment authority authorized in its resolution 50/213 B, in addition to the amount of $7,609,900 already appropriated for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996; decided that, as an ad hoc and exceptional arrangement, Member States should waive their respective shares in the remaining credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda in an amount of $6,904,818, to be transferred to the Special Account for the International Tribunal; decided to apportion the amount of $6,904,818 among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year

---

[210] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 137):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/749 and Add.1;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/802 and A/50/933;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/828 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 50/238 and decisions 50/450 and 475;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.41, 56 and 64
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.98, 100 and 120.

[211] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 160):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/50/16, A/C.5/50/47 and A/C.5/50/54;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/50/923;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/852 and Add.1 and 2;
- (d) Resolutions 50/213 A, B and C;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.42, 43, 53, 55, 57, 58 and 64;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100, 104 and 120.

1996; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the budget for the International Tribunal for 1997 no later than 1 November 1996 (resolution 50/213 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/213 C);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

143. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations[8]

(a) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, pursuant to Assembly decision 43/455, and was also considered at the forty-fifth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 44/192 A, 45/258, 47/218, 48/227, 49/233 A and B and 49/249 A and B).

Support account for peace-keeping operations

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly established the support account for peace-keeping operations effective 1 January 1990 to meet the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peace-keeping operations (resolution 45/258). It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overhead posts, which corresponded to 8.5 per cent of the estimated cost of the civilian component of each peace-keeping operation, that were funded from the separate budgets of the five then existing peace-keeping operations financed outside the scope of the regular budget, namely, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA).

At its fiftieth session,[212] the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to review at its resumed fiftieth session, no later than March 1996, the current methodology for financing the support account, in the light of the changing requirements for and the nature of backstopping of peace-keeping operations at Headquarters (decision 50/473).

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996,[212] the General Assembly decided (a) to authorize the extension until 30 June 1996 of the 61 temporary posts previously authorized in paragraph 12 of its resolution 49/250; and (b) to authorize the amounts of $50,000 for general temporary assistance, $40,000 for overtime, $60,000 for travel, $189,500 for training and $660,100 for common services, until 30 June

---

[212] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 138 (a) and (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/906 and Corr.1, A/50/787, A/50/797, A/50/807, A/50/876, A/50/907, A/50/965, A/50/583 and A/C.5/49/50;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

  (i) Transmitting the mock-up budget for peace-keeping operations (A/50/319);

  (ii) Transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors (A/50/874 and Corr.1);

  (iii) On the support account for peace-keeping operations (A/C.5/50/62 and A/C.5/50/65);

  (iv) On the reform of the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment (A/50/995);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/7/Add.2, A/50/684, A/50/798, A/50/887, A/50/897, A/50/976 and A/50/985;

(d) Reports of the Phase II and Phase III Working Groups on Contingent-owned Equipment (A/C.5/49/66 and A/C.5/49/70);

(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/50/834/Add.1, A/50/850 and Add.1-4 and A/50/851 and Add.1;

(f) Resolutions 50/219, 50/221 A and B and 50/222 to 50/224, and decisions 50/451 and 50/472 to 474;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.32, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55 and 64;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.103, 104 and 120.

1996, to be financed on the basis of the current funding methodology and formula; also decided to revert to the proposals of the Secretary-General for the support account for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 at the second part of its resumed session, in May 1996; requested the Secretary-General to address the issues contained in the report of the Advisory Committee; to ensure that all submissions relating to the backstopping at Headquarters of peace-keeping operations were presented in the context of the report on the support account; to present, in each report on the support account, information on the use of trust funds, including the scope of activities financed by them; and to keep Member States informed on the establishment of trust funds as well as on the possibilities for their use; also requested the Board of Auditors to keep under review the issue of the role and use of extrabudgetary resources, including the use of personnel loaned by departments and offices at Headquarters supporting peace-keeping operations, and to report to the Assembly thereon; and recognized the temporary nature of support account posts and decided that measures introduced by the Secretary-General in connection with the regular budget should not be extended to those posts (resolution 50/221 A).

At its resumed session in June 1996,[212] the General Assembly approved, on a provisional basis and for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to post and non-post requirements and with regard to the proposed funding mechanism as amended by the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 35 to 37 and annex II of its report; requested the Secretary-General, in the context of his revised estimates for peace-keeping operations, which were subject to budgetary fluctuations as defined in resolution 49/233 A, to present it with information on the impact that such fluctuations would have on the support account; on the assumption that the overall level of peace-keeping activities would remain at current levels, to submit revised resource estimates for the support account by 15 November 1996, with a view to reducing the post and non-post requirements for the backstopping of peace-keeping operations at Headquarters and, to a commensurate level, the number of officers on loan by Member States to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, to reflect the recent notable decline in peace-keeping expenditure; to submit a performance report on the operation of the support account in the context of its annual consideration of his proposals for the support account, including information on redeployments, if any, between units; to review and substantiate comprehensively the entire post and non-post requirements for the support account in preparing his annual proposals for the support account and taking into consideration the temporary nature of the current level of resources. Also requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the support account for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, to submit a comprehensive proposal on the total requirement for human resources from all sources of funding for the backstopping of peace-keeping operations, to enable the Assembly to decide on the level of human resources required; to submit proposals that reflected the overall evolution of peace-keeping budgets and any additional relevant observations and recommendations regarding the lessons learned from the previous year of operation of the support account; decided, in the context of its consideration of the Secretary-General's proposals, to review the operation of the funding mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution, taking into account past experience and the decline in the level of peace-keeping activities, on the understanding that, unless otherwise decided, the funding mechanism set out in paragraphs 3 to 5 of its resolution 49/250 would be restored as from 1 July 1997; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, no later than 1 September 1996, a detailed report on various aspects related to the provision of personnel by Member States on loan to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations; decided to keep under review the proposed transfer of 26 posts from the support account to section 3 (Peace-keeping operations and special missions) and section 26B (Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts) of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and to consider the issue further in the context of the first performance report on the programme budget to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the transfer of posts from the Office of Human Resources Management to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations would be fully implemented no later than 30 June 1996; decided to abolish one General Service post in the Executive Office of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, one General Service post in the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, four General Service posts in the Office of Conference and Support Services, and 12 posts in departments other than the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, to be determined by the Secretary-General, of which at least two would be in the Department of Administration and Management; and also decided to establish two

Professional posts in the Office of Internal Oversight Services and six Professional posts in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 50/221 B).

Reform of the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996,[212] the General Assembly decided to endorse the proposal concerning loss or damage to contingent-owned equipment, other than loss or damage to major equipment due to hostile action or forced abandonment, as presented in paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee; also decided that the reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment should be in place as from 1 July 1996 on the basis of the recommendations contained in paragraph 51 of the report of the Phase III Working Group and paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee; further decided to review the operation of the reformed procedures at its fifty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the first full year of implementation of the reformed procedures; decided that the review and report should pertain to all elements of the reformed procedures, in particular to those elements of the recommendations of the Working Groups not specifically endorsed by the Secretary-General in his report, and decided to request the Secretary-General to include in the report comparative data on the differences between the adopted system and other proposals contained in the reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to inform all Member States by 30 May 1996 of the establishment of the new procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment (resolution 50/222).

Death and disability benefits

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996,[212] the General Assembly reiterated the decision, contained in section III, paragraph 1, of its resolution 49/233 A, that underlying any system of compensation for death and disability should be the need for (a) equal treatment of Member States; (b) compensation to the beneficiary that was not lower than reimbursement by the United Nations; (c) simplification of administrative arrangements to the extent possible; and (d) speedy settlement of claims for death and disability; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of an insurance scheme to cover all troops, on the basis of a request for proposals from the global insurance market, and to present the results of that action and to respond to issues raised in the report of the Advisory Committee by 15 July 1996 for the consideration of the Assembly, through the Committee (resolution 50/223).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996,[212] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, (a) to note the voluntary decision made by the Government of Greece and to place Greece among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232; and (b) to begin the transition of Ukraine to the group of Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, on the understanding that the reduction in the United States dollar amounts to be assessed on Ukraine beginning on 1 July 1996 should be equal to the additional United States dollar amounts assessed on Greece in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of the resolution (resolution 50/224).

No advance documentation is expected.

144. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

The Office for Inspections and Investigations was established effective 1 September 1993 to provide comprehensive audit, inspection and investigation services to the Organization. The Office incorporated the Central Evaluation Unit, the Central Monitoring Unit, the Internal Audit Division and the Management Advisory Service, which had previously been part of the Department of Administration and Management.

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, under the authority of the Secretary-General, an Office of Internal Oversight Services, which would assume the functions prescribed for the Office for Inspections and Investigations in the note by the Secretary-General (A/48/640), as amended by resolution 48/218 B and subject to the modalities defined therein, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of the Office of Internal Oversight Services is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization by means of: (a) monitoring, through assisting the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of article V of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation on monitoring of programme implementation; (b) internal audit, through review and appraisal of use of financial resources of the United Nations in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates, ascertain compliance of programme managers with the financial and administrative regulations and rules, as well as with the approved recommendations of external oversight bodies, undertaking management audits, reviews and surveys to improve the structure of the Organization and its responsiveness to the requirements of programmes and legislative mandates, and monitoring the effectiveness of the systems of internal control of the Organization; (c) inspection and evaluation, through programme evaluations with the purpose of establishing analytical and critical evaluations of the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates, examining whether changes therein require review of the methods of delivery, the continued relevance of administrative procedures and whether the activities correspond to the mandates as they may be reflected in the approved budgets and the medium-term plan of the Organization; and (d) investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances and transmittal to the Secretary-General of the results of such investigations, together with appropriate recommendations to guide him, in deciding on jurisdictional or disciplinary action to be taken. The Assembly indicated that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal to the Assembly as submitted by the Office, together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year; and that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by the Office as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session, following consultations with the executive boards of the United Nations operational funds and programmes, a detailed report containing recommendations on the implementation of the resolution as it pertains to the internal oversight functions of such funds and programmes, including methods by which the Office could assist them in enhancing their internal oversight mechanisms (resolution 48/218 B).

At its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with undertaking an independent and thorough review of the management structure in the civilian staff component of the United Nations Protection Force, and to report thereon to the Assembly before the end of the resumed forty-ninth session (resolution 49/228).

At its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997", the General Assembly requested the Office of Internal Oversight Services to undertake comprehensive audits of the outsourcing practices and catering services at Headquarters, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/214).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996,[213] the General Assembly decided to consider the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the relevant item of the agenda and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Office, in line with Assembly resolution 48/218 B, the maintenance of close cooperation with the Joint Inspection Unit and the Board of Auditors, so that the comments of those bodies on the reports of the Office, and the Secretary-General's comments thereon, may be considered, as appropriate, by the Assembly together with the reports of the Office (resolution 50/239).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes of the United Nations (resolution 48/218 B);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

  (i) Annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 48/218 B);

  (ii) Review of the programme and administrative practices of UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat) (resolution 48/218 B);

  (iii) Review of the programme and administrative practices in ITC and the Crime Prevention Branch (resolution 48/218 B);

  (iv) Management audit of global cargo and motor vehicle insurance programmes (resolution 48/218 B);

  (v) Audit of the United Nations Postal Administration (resolution 48/218 B);

  (vi) Audit of the Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 48/218 B);

  (vii) Review of the management structure in the civilian component of the United Nations Peace Forces (resolution 49/228);

  (viii) Audit of catering services at Headquarters (resolution 50/214);

  (ix) Audit of outsourcing practices (resolution 50/214).

145. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38 and 47/30).

---

[213] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 149):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/459 and Add.1;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

  (i) Programme and administrative practices of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/50/719);

  (ii) Audit of the United Nations access control system project (A/50/791);

  (iii) Audit of procurement handled by the Contracts and Procurement Service of the Department for Development Support and Management Services (A/50/945);

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/973;

(d) Resolution 50/239 and decision 50/475;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.29, 31 and 64;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.100 and 120.

At its forty-ninth session,[214] as it had done in its previous resolutions on this item, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 49/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/48), A/51/215.

146. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39 and 47/31).

At its forty-ninth session,[215] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated the provisions of resolution 47/31; and requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 49/49).

At the fiftieth session, the Secretary-General, complying with the General Assembly's request that a report under this item be issued on an annual basis, circulated an information circular under the symbol A/INF/50/3.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/49), A/51/257.

---

[214] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 134):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/255 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/566-S/1994/1198;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/735;
(d) Resolution 49/48;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.6, 7 and 39;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

[215] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 135):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/INF/48/4 and A/49/295 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/736;
(c) Resolution 49/49;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.6, 7 and 39;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

147. Convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses

At its forty-ninth session,[216] the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had recommended the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses to the General Assembly and recommended the elaboration of a convention by the Assembly or by an international conference of plenipotentiaries on the basis of the draft articles, decided that, at the beginning of the fifty-first session of the Assembly, the Sixth Committee should convene as a working group of the whole, open to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, for three weeks from 7 to 25 October 1996, to elaborate a framework convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission in the light of the written comments and observations of States and views expressed in the debate at the forty-ninth session; also decided that the Working Group of the Whole should, without prejudice to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, follow the methods of work and procedures outlined in the annex to resolution 49/52, subject to any modifications which it might deem appropriate; and further decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 49/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/52), A/51/275.

148. United Nations Decade of International Law[9]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (resolution 44/23).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/40, 46/53, 47/32, 48/30 and 49/50). At its forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions, the Assembly adopted the programmes for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992), the second term (1993-1994) and the third term (1995-1996) of the Decade (resolutions 45/40, 47/32 and 49/50).

At its fiftieth session,[217] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the successful organization of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law, held from 13 to 17 March 1995, and requested him, within existing resources, to make the proceedings widely available; strongly welcomed the recent advances made by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in its programme of computerization of the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with*

---

[216] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 137):
- (a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/49/10);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/355;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/738;
- (d) Resolution 49/52;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.16-28, 40 and 41;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

[217] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 140):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/368 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/637;
- (c) Resolution 50/44;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.38-41 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.87 and 102.

the Secretary-General and the United Nations *Treaty Series* and looked forward to the early effective availability of the former on the Internet and the latter on-line to Member States and other users; encouraged the Office of Legal Affairs to continue in its efforts to bring up to date the publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* and the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*; invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they had undertaken in implementation of it, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, as well as to submit their views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade; invited the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict; requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information as well as of new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the programme; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of international law and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 50/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/44), A/51/278.

149. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-eighth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-sixth session (decision 46/313). Of the 34 members who were elected at that session, three were subsequently elected to the International Court of Justice (decisions 48/308 and 49/322). The consequential casual vacancies were filled by the Commission at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions. At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the Commission (see item 17 (a) above).

At its fiftieth session,[218] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged the Commission, at its forty-eighth session, to resume the work on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on the draft articles on State responsibility in such a manner that the second reading of the draft Code and the first reading of the draft on State responsibility might be completed at that session, and to resume the work on the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law" in order to complete the first reading of the draft articles relating to activities that risk causing transboundary harm; noted the beginning of the work on the topics "The law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and "State succession and its impact on the nationality of natural and legal persons", and invited the Commission to continue its work on those topics along the lines indicated in the report; noted the suggestions of the Commission to include in its agenda the topic "Diplomatic protection" and initiate a feasibility study on a topic concerning the law of the environment, and decided to invite

---

[218] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 141):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/50/10);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/402;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/638;
(d) Resolution 50/45;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.12-25 and 44;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

Governments to submit comments on those suggestions through the Secretary-General for consideration by the Sixth Committee during the fifty-first session of the Assembly; requested the Commission: (a) to examine the procedures of its work and to include its views in its report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and (b) to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues, if any, on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest in providing effective guidance for the Commission in its further work; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to comment on the present state of the codification process within the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session; and recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the fifty-first session of the Assembly commence on 4 November 1996 (resolution 50/45).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-eighth session, Supplement No. 10 (A/51/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 50/45);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/45).

150. Establishment of an international criminal court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court at its forty-sixth session and had decided to recommend that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to study the draft statute and to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court, decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute and, in the light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries and submit its report to the Assembly at the beginning of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/53).

The Ad Hoc Committee met from 3 to 13 April and from 14 to 25 August 1995, and submitted a report to the General Assembly (A/50/22).

At its fiftieth session,[219] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, including the recommendations contained therein; decided to establish a preparatory committee to discuss further the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute prepared by the International Law Commission and, taking into account the different views expressed during the meetings, to draft texts, with a view to preparing a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention for an international criminal court as a next step towards consideration by a conference of plenipotentiaries, and also decided that the work of the Preparatory Committee should be based on the draft statute prepared by the Commission and should take into account the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the written comments submitted by States to the Secretary-General on the draft statute for an international criminal court pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 49/53 and, as appropriate, contributions of relevant organizations; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/46).

The Preparatory Committee met from 25 March to 12 April 1996 and will meet again from 12 to 30 August 1996.

---

[219] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 142):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee: Supplement No. 22 (A/50/22);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/639 and Corr.1;
(c) Resolution 50/46;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.25-31 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46), Supplement No. 28 (A/51/28).

151. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-ninth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. Of the current membership, 19 were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on 4 November 1991 (decision 46/309) and 17 were elected at its forty-ninth session on 28 November 1994 (decision 49/315). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

> Algeria,[**] Argentina,[*] Australia,[**] Austria,[*] Botswana,[**] Brazil,[**] Bulgaria,[**] Cameroon,[**] Chile,[*] China,[**] Ecuador,[*] Egypt,[**] Finland,[**] France,[**] Germany,[**] Hungary,[*] India,[*] Iran (Islamic Republic of),[*] Italy,[*] Japan,[**] Kenya,[*] Mexico,[**] Nigeria,[**] Poland,[*] Russian Federation,[**] Saudi Arabia,[*] Singapore,[**] Slovakia,[*] Spain,[*] Sudan,[*] Thailand,[*] Uganda,[*] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[**] United Republic of Tanzania,[*] United States of America[*] and Uruguay.[*]

[*] Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-first session of the Commission in 1998.

[**] Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission in 2001.

At its fiftieth session,[220] the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the draft United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit; commended the Commission for the progress made in the preparation of a draft Model Law on Legal Aspects of Electronic Data Interchange and Related Means of Communication, as well as in the preparation of draft Notes on Organizing Arbitral Proceedings; welcomed the decision of the Commission to commence work on the subjects of receivables financing and cross-border insolvency, and to consider the feasibility and desirability of undertaking work on negotiability and transferability of electronic data interchange transport documents; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and recommended that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law; also reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law; expressed the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and technical assistance, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; appealed to UNDP and other bodies responsible for development assistance to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations and institutions and individuals, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources were allocated for the effective implementation of the programmes of the Commission; stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraph 9 of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 50/47).

---

[220] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 143):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-eighth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/50/17);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/50/434);
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee (A/50/640 and Corr.1);
- (d) Resolutions 50/47 and 50/48;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.3-5 and 35;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature or accession the United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit and called upon all Governments to consider becoming party to the Convention (resolution 50/48).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-ninth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/51/17);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 9 of resolution 50/47;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

152. Report of the Committee on relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fiftieth session,[221] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 67 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expressed the hope that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country, and hoped that problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the problem of diplomatic indebtedness, stressed that such indebtedness was a matter of significant concern to the United Nations and that non-payment of undisputed debts reflected badly on the entire diplomatic community and tarnished the image of the Organization itself, reaffirmed that non-compliance with contractual obligations could not be condoned or justified, and endorsed the proposals and procedures on the issue of financial indebtedness set out in annex II to the report of the Committee; urged the host country to consider lifting travel controls with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and in that regard noted the positions of the affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; called upon the host country to review measures and procedures relating to the parking of diplomatic vehicles, with a view to responding to the growing needs of the diplomatic community, and to consult with the Committee on those issues; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 50/49).

---

[221] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 144):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/50/26);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the problem of diplomatic indebtedness: A/AC.154/277;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/641;
(d) Resolution 50/49;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.42-45;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/51/26).

153. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the item at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII), to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36 and 49/58).

At its fiftieth session,[222] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the Committee for having completed the final text of the United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States; drew to the attention of States the possibility of applying the Model Rules, the text of which was annexed to the resolution, whenever a dispute had arisen between States which it had not been possible to solve through direct negotiations; and requested the Secretary-General, to the extent possible and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Model Rules, to lend his assistance to the States resorting to conciliation on the basis of those Rules (resolution 50/50).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, underlined the importance of consultations under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, as early as possible, with third States which might be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council, and invited the Council to consider appropriate ways and means for increasing the effectiveness of its working methods and procedures applied in the consideration of the requests by the affected countries for assistance, in the context of Article 50; strongly recommended that the Council continue its efforts further to enhance the functioning of the sanctions committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States which find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of sanctions; requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Security Council and its sanctions committees were able to carry out their work expeditiously, and to make appropriate arrangements in the relevant parts of the Secretariat to carry out, in a coordinated way, a series of functions; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its fifty-first session, on the implementation of those requests and on possible guidelines which might be adopted on technical procedures to be used by the appropriate parts of the Secretariat; and requested the Committee, at its session in 1996, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to affected third States (resolution 50/51).

Also at its fiftieth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its intention to initiate the procedure set out in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations to amend the Charter, with prospective effect, by the deletion of the "enemy State" clauses from Articles 53, 77 and 107 at its earliest appropriate future session; requested the Committee, at its session in 1996: (a) to accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects, to consider other proposals relating to the question already submitted or which might be submitted to the Committee at its session in 1996, and to consider recommending to the Assembly the desired priorities for its further consideration; (b) to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the implementation of sanctions; (c) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and in this context to continue its consideration of proposals relating to the question; (d) to continue its consideration of the question of the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security; (e) to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council; and (f) to consider the status of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*; decided that the Committee should henceforth be open to all States Members of the United Nations and that it would continue to operate on the basis of the practice of consensus; decided also that the Committee should be authorized to accept the participation of observers of States other than States Members of the United Nations which are members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency in its meetings, and further decided to invite intergovernmental organizations to participate in the debate in the plenary meetings of the Committee; invited the Committee at its session in 1996 to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work with a view to contributing to the revitalization of the work of the United Nations, and to discuss how to offer its assistance to the working groups of the Assembly in this field; and requested the Committee to report on its work to the General Assembly at the fifty-first session (resolution 50/52).

---

[222] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 145):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/50/33);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/361;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/642 and Corr.1;
(d) Resolutions 50/50 to 50/52;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.31-37, 44 and 46;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 21 February to 5 March 1996.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/51/33);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/51).

154. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

Between 1979 and 1994, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions and one decision under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29 and 46/51, decision 48/411 and resolution 49/60.

At its fiftieth session,[223] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to Assembly resolution 49/60; and requested the Secretary-General to follow up its implementation and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during the fiftieth session of the Assembly (resolution 50/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

155. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

---

[223] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 146):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/372 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/643;
(c) Resolution 50/53;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.6-10, 45 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-first to forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions (decisions 31/409, 32/440 and 33/424, and resolutions 34/150, 35/166, 36/107, 37/103, 38/128, 39/75, 40/67, 41/73, 42/149, 43/162, 44/30 and 46/52).

At its forty-eighth session,[224] the General Assembly, taking note of the oral report presented at the 35th meeting of the Sixth Committee by the Chairman of the Working Group established under Assembly resolution 46/52 of 9 December 1991, decided to resume consideration of the legal aspects of international economic relations at its fifty-first session (decision 48/412).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[224] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 141):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/268;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/610;
(c) Decision 48/412;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.30, 35, 37 and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

Annex I
Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala

---

[a] The session ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions (continued)			
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal

---

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 (1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	United Republic of Tanzania Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

Annex II
Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr.G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)

---

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)

D. Second Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G.G.Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)

Annex III
Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Afghanistan																								
Albania																								
Algeria																								
Antigua and Barbuda																								
Armenia																								
Australia					×								×				×					×		
Austria																					×			
Bahamas																								
Bahrain																								
Bangladesh																								
Barbados																								×
Belarus																								
Belgium																	×							
Belize																								
Benin																						×		
Bhutan																								
Bolivia																					×			
Botswana																								
Brazil				×										×										
Brunei Darussalam																								
Bulgaria															×			×					×	
Burkina Faso																								
Burundi																				×				
Cambodia																								
Cameroon																		×						

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																										
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*Member States*
																						×				Afghanistan
																									×	Albania
													×												×	Algeria
																			×							Antigua and Barbuda
																								×		Armenia
						×					×										×					Australia
				×								×												×		Austria
															×											Bahamas
					×					×				×				×								Bahrain
					×									×									×			Bangladesh
					×										×											Barbados
									×							×										Belarus
	×												×												×	Belgium
																					×	×				Belize
											×					×						×				Benin
								×					×													Bhutan
										×				×					×						×	Bolivia
											×						×				×					Botswana
×																×				×						Brazil
																			×							Brunei Darussalam
					×									×												Bulgaria
												×			×								×			Burkina Faso
	×							×					×											×		Burundi
																								×		Cambodia
			×						×								×									Cameroon

Member States	*Sessions*																							
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Canada															×								×	
Cape Verde																								
Central African Republic																				×				
Chad																								
Chile																					×			×
Colombia																	×							
Comoros																								
Congo																								
Costa Rica																×					×			
Côte d'Ivoire																								
Cuba		×																						
Cyprus																×		×			×			
Czechoslovakia													×			×								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																								
Denmark																								×
Djibouti																								
Dominican Republic																						×		
Ecuador									×				×									×		
Egypt							×																	
El Salvador											×							×						
Ethiopia										×														
Fiji																								
Gabon																					×			
Gambia																								
Germany																								
Ghana																×								×
Greece																×					×			
Grenada																								
Guatemala																				×				
Guinea																	×						×	
Guinea-Bissau																								
Guyana																							×	
Haiti																	×							
Honduras							×																	
Hungary																					×			
Iceland																		×				×		

Sessions																										
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*Member States*
								×					×							×			×			Canada
																						×				Cape Verde
				×																						Central African Republic
×						×								×												Chad
																										Chile
		×																								Colombia
																	×					×				Comoros
												×							×						×	Congo
	×								×						×				×						×	Costa Rica
				×														×								Côte d'Ivoire
					×						×			×												Cuba
		×					×		×		×	×		×	×	×		×		×						Cyprus
			×										×													Czechoslovakia
																								×		Democratic People's Republic of Korea
							×											×								Denmark
														×												Djibouti
						×										×								×		Dominican Republic
×							×			×								×			×					Ecuador
																				×			×			Egypt
								×										×								El Salvador
		×							×																	Ethiopia
			×					×								×				×				×		Fiji
							×								×							×				Gabon
																			×							Gambia
				×		×																				Germany
			×											×						×						Ghana
	×									×																Greece
																							×			Grenada
							×							×									×			Guatemala
						×															×					Guinea
																		×						×		Guinea-Bissau
			×						×				×													Guyana
		×		×								×														Haiti
			×																	×	×					Honduras
	×									×																Hungary
		×							×					×												Iceland

Member States	*Sessions*																							
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
India											×													
Indonesia													×											×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							×	
Iraq						×															×			
Ireland																								
Israel								×																
Italy											×													
Jamaica																								
Japan															×									
Jordan																	×					×		×
Kazakstan																								
Kenya																								
Kuwait																				×				
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				×		×		
Lebanon																							×	
Lesotho																								
Liberia																								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															×							×		
Liechtenstein																								
Luxembourg										×														×
Madagascar																	×							
Malawi																								×
Malaysia																				×				
Mali																								
Malta																								
Mauritania																						×		
Mauritius																								
Mexico		×	×					×								×								
Mongolia																								×
Morocco														×						×				
Mozambique																								
Myanmar									×					×										
Namibia																								
Nepal													×									×		
Netherlands													×			×								
New Zealand																								

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-first regular session of the General Assembly

Sessions																										
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*Member States*
																							×	×		India
							×				×									×						Indonesia
																			×				×			Iran (Islamic Republic of)
×																			×							Iraq
																						×				Ireland
																										Israel
														×							×					Italy
×												×														Jamaica
	×					×																				Japan
																	×									Jordan
																								×		Kazakstan
×								×							×											Kenya
												×							×			×			×	Kuwait
																									×	Lao People's Democratic Republic
				×									×							×					×	Lebanon
							×		×						×							×				Lesotho
													×										×			Liberia
		×						×				×				×		×				×				Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																							×			Liechtenstein
																			×							Luxembourg
							×																			Madagascar
										×														×		Malawi
														×		×					×					Malaysia
												×													×	Mali
×															×			×								Malta
		×															×								×	Mauritania
×										×										×					×	Mauritius
				×							×															Mexico
					×					×							×									Mongolia
											×			×					×							Morocco
					×											×				×						Mozambique
																					×					Myanmar
																									×	Namibia
×				×									×					×								Nepal
			×				×										×							×		Netherlands
		×																								New Zealand

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Nicaragua																						×		
Niger																×								
Nigeria																								×
Norway																								
Oman																								
Pakistan				×									×		×									
Panama															×									×
Papua New Guinea																								
Paraguay												×								×				
Peru																							×	
Philippines														×									×	
Poland			×																	×				
Portugal																								
Qatar																								
Republic of Korea																								
Romania														×			×							
Rwanda																					×			
Saint Lucia																								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																								
Sao Tome and Principe																								
Senegal																					×			
Seychelles																								
Sierra Leone																				×				
Singapore																								
Somalia																		×						
South Africa	×													×										
Spain												×								×				
Sri Lanka												×												
Sudan															×							×		
Suriname																								
Swaziland																								
Sweden														×									×	
Syrian Arab Republic																		×						
Thailand																								
Togo																							×	

Sessions																										
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*Member States*
				×		×						×					×					×		×		Nicaragua
										×																Niger
																										Nigeria
					×														×							Norway
						×				×						×					×					Oman
									×		×		×		×								×			Pakistan
						×			×		×															Panama
									×		×								×							Papua New Guinea
		×															×									Paraguay
	×				×		×																			Peru
×		×		×								×			×							×				Philippines
								×											×				×			Poland
																	×									Portugal
								×				×			×						×					Qatar
																							×			Republic of Korea
				×						×					×											Romania
		×									×					×				×						Rwanda
																				×					×	Saint Lucia
																	×									Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																		×								Sao Tome and Principe
×					×			×		×					×					×						Senegal
											×															Seychelles
	×						×						×			×										Sierra Leone
									×				×				×									Singapore
									×							×										Somalia
																										South Africa
			×					×																		Spain
			×														×					×				Sri Lanka
	×					×							×						×					×		Sudan
																×						×				Suriname
													×					×								Swaziland
											×					×										Sweden
		×															×									Syrian Arab Republic
										×								×							×	Thailand
									×		×			×			×				×					Togo

Member States	*Sessions*																							
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Trinidad and Tobago																					×			
Tunisia												×												
Turkey														×				×						
Uganda																							×	
Ukraine																								
United Arab Emirates																								
United Republic of Tanzania																						×		
Uruguay													×											
Vanuatu																								
Venezuela	×					×									×									
Yemen																								
Yugoslavia							×																	×
Zaire																					×			
Zambia																								
Zimbabwe																								

Sessions																										
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*Member States*
								×																		Trinidad and Tobago
			×		×					×					×		×				×			×		Tunisia
						×			×			×				×						×				Turkey
			×									×														Uganda
×											×										×					Ukraine
			×																	×						United Arab Emirates
						×												×			×		×			United Republic of Tanzania
																								×		Uruguay
																		×								Vanuatu
	×												×													Venezuela
	×						×		×			×		×	×							×			×	Yemen
																		×		×						Yugoslavia
					×					×											×		×			Zaire
	×			×								×											×			Zambia
										×									×							Zimbabwe

Annex IV
Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	*Years*																								
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Algeria																							×	×	
Argentina			×	×										×	×						×	×			
Australia	×	×									×	×													
Austria																									
Bangladesh																									
Belarus																									
Belgium		×	×							×	×														
Benin																									
Bolivia																			×	×					
Botswana																									
Brazil	×	×				×	×		×	×								×	×			×	×		
Bulgaria																					×	×			
Burkina Faso																									
Burundi																									×
Cameroon																									
Canada			×	×									×	×								×	×		
Cape Verde																									
Chile							×	×								×	×								
Colombia		×	×					×	×			×	×											×	×
Congo																									
Costa Rica																									
Côte d'Ivoire																			×	×					
Cuba				×	×						×	×													
Czech Republic[a]																									
Denmark								×	×													×	×		
Djibouti																									
Ecuador					×	×									×	×									
Egypt	×			×	×											×	×								

---

[a] Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia were admitted to membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States. Czechoslovakia was a member in 1964, 1978 and 1979.

Years																											
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*Member States*
																	×	×									Algeria
×	×															×	×						×	×			Argentina
		×	×											×	×												Australia
		×	×																	×	×						Austria
								×	×																		Bangladesh
			×	×																							Belarus
×	×																			×	×						Belgium
					×	×																					Benin
							×	×																			Bolivia
																								×	×		Botswana
																	×	×				×	×				Brazil
															×	×											Bulgaria
													×	×													Burkina Faso
×																											Burundi
			×	×																							Cameroon
						×	×											×	×								Canada
																					×	×					Cape Verde
																									×	×	Chile
																		×	×								Colombia
															×	×											Congo
			×	×																							Costa Rica
																			×	×							Côte d'Ivoire
																			×	×							Cuba
																							×	×			Czech Republic
														×	×												Denmark
																						×	×				Djibouti
																				×	×						Ecuador
													×	×											×	×	Egypt

	Years																								
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Ethiopia																						×	×		
Finland																								×	×
Gabon																									
Germany																									
Ghana																	×	×							
Greece							×	×																	
Guinea																									
Guinea-Bissau																									
Guyana																									
Honduras																									
Hungary																							×	×	
India					×	×																×	×		
Indonesia																									
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										×	×														
Iraq												×	×												
Ireland																	×								
Italy														×	×										
Jamaica																									
Japan													×	×							×	×			
Jordan																				×	×				
Kenya																									
Kuwait																									
Lebanon								×	×																
Liberia																×									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																									
Madagascar																									
Malaysia																				×					
Mali																					×	×			
Malta																									
Mauritania																									
Mauritius																									
Mexico	×																								
Morocco																		×	×						
Nepal																								×	×
Netherlands	×					×	×													×	×				
New Zealand									×	×											×				
Nicaragua																									×
Niger																									
Nigeria																					×	×			
Norway				×	×													×	×						

Years																											
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*Member States*
																		×	×								Ethiopia
																		×	×								Finland
							×	×																			Gabon
						×	×		×	×						×	×							×	×		Germany
															×	×											Ghana
																											Greece
	×	×																									Guinea
																									×	×	Guinea-Bissau
				×	×						×	×															Guyana
																								×	×		Honduras
																					×	×					Hungary
	×	×				×	×						×	×						×	×						India
		×	×																					×	×		Indonesia
																											Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			×	×																							Iraq
										×	×																Ireland
×	×			×	×											×	×							×	×		Italy
								×	×																		Jamaica
×	×			×	×					×	×					×	×				×	×					Japan
											×	×															Jordan
		×	×																								Kenya
							×	×																			Kuwait
																											Lebanon
																											Liberia
					×	×																					Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
														×	×												Madagascar
																		×	×								Malaysia
																											Mali
												×	×														Malta
			×	×																							Mauritania
						×	×																				Mauritius
									×	×																	Mexico
																					×	×					Morocco
																	×	×									Nepal
												×	×														Netherlands
																						×	×				New Zealand
×												×	×														Nicaragua
									×	×																	Niger
							×	×															×	×			Nigeria
								×	×																		Norway

	Years																								
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*51*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Oman																									
Pakistan							×	×															×	×	
Panama													×	×											
Paraguay																							×	×	
Peru										×	×														
Philippines												×						×							
Poland	×	×													×										×
Portugal																									
Republic of Korea																									
Romania																	×								
Rwanda																									
Senegal																							×	×	
Sierra Leone																									×
Somalia																									
Spain																								×	×
Sri Lanka															×	×									
Sudan																									
Sweden												×	×												
Syrian Arab Republic		×	×																						×
Thailand																									
Togo																									
Trinidad and Tobago																									
Tunisia														×	×										
Turkey						×	×		×	×						×									
Uganda																					×				
Ukraine			×	×																					
United Arab Emirates																									
United Republic of Tanzania																									
Uruguay																				×	×				
Venezuela																	×	×							
Yemen																									
Yugoslavia					×	×					×														
Zaire																									
Zambia																								×	×
Zimbabwe																									

Years																											
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*Member States*
																							×	×			Oman
					×	×						×	×									×	×				Pakistan
	×	×			×	×				×	×																Panama
																											Paraguay
		×	×										×	×													Peru
									×	×																	Philippines
×											×	×													×	×	Poland
								×	×																		Portugal
																									×	×	Republic of Korea
					×	×													×	×							Romania
																							×	×			Rwanda
																	×	×									Senegal
×																											Sierra Leone
×	×																										Somalia
										×	×											×	×				Spain
																											Sri Lanka
	×	×																									Sudan
				×	×																						Sweden
×																											Syrian Arab Republic
														×	×												Thailand
											×	×															Togo
														×	×												Trinidad and Tobago
									×	×																	Tunisia
																											Turkey
										×	×																Uganda
													×	×													Ukraine
															×	×											United Arab Emirates
				×	×																						United Republic of Tanzania
																											Uruguay
						×	×								×	×					×	×					Venezuela
																			×	×							Yemen
	×	×															×	×									Yugoslavia
											×	×							×	×							Zaire
								×	×							×	×										Zambia
												×	×							×	×						Zimbabwe

Annex V
Members of the Economic and Social Council

	Years																									
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Afghanistan														×	×	×										
Algeria																			×	×	×					
Angola																										
Argentina							×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×	
Australia			×	×	×			×	×	×							×	×	×							
Austria																		×	×	×						
Bahamas																										
Bahrain																										
Bangladesh																										
Barbados																										
Belarus		×	×	×																						
Belgium				×	×	×	×	×	×													×	×	×		
Belize																										
Benin																				×	×	×				
Bhutan																										
Bolivia																										
Botswana																										
Brazil			×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×								×	×
Bulgaria														×	×	×							×	×	×	
Burkina Faso																							×	×	×	
Burundi																										
Cameroon																				×	×	×				
Canada	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×				
Central African Republic																										
Chad																							×	×	×	
Chile	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×					

Years																											
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*Member States*
				×	×	×																					**Afghanistan**
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×							**Algeria**
																				×	×	×					**Angola**
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×			×	×	×	**Argentina**
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×		**Australia**
				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×						**Austria**
								×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×				**Bahamas**
																		×	×	×							**Bahrain**
				×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×		×	×	×	**Bangladesh**
							×	×	×																		**Barbados**
									×	×	×			×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×		**Belarus**
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					**Belgium**
															×	×	×										**Belize**
										×	×	×								×	×	×					**Benin**
																					×	×	×				**Bhutan**
×	×	×		×	×	×									×	×	×										**Bolivia**
											×	×	×						×	×	×						**Botswana**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		**Brazil**
			×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×			**Bulgaria**
					×	×	×											×	×	×							**Burkina Faso**
×	×	×							×	×	×																**Burundi**
						×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×								**Cameroon**
		×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	**Canada**
						×	×	×																×	×	×	**Central African Republic**
																											Chad
×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×			**Chile**

	Years																									
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
China[a]	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×											
Colombia	×																×	×	×							
Congo																							×	×	×	
Costa Rica													×	×	×											
Côte d'Ivoire																										
Cuba	×	×					×	×	×																	
Cyprus																										
Czech Republic[b]																										
Denmark			×	×	×										×	×	×									
Djibouti																										
Dominican Republic										×	×	×														
Ecuador									×	×	×								×	×	×					
Egypt							×	×	×	×	×	×														
El Salvador																×	×	×								
Ethiopia																×	×	×								
Fiji																										
Finland												×	×	×												
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon																				×	×	×				
Germany																										
Ghana																									×	×
Greece	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×
Guatemala																						×	×	×		
Guinea																										
Guyana																										
Haiti																										×
Hungary																										×
Iceland																										
India	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Indonesia											×	×	×											×	×	×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					×	×	×														×	×	×			
Iraq																			×	×	×					
Ireland																							×	×	×	
Italy																×	×	×							×	×
Jamaica																								×	×	×

---

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:
"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Years																											
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*Member States*
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	China[a]
		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		Colombia
		×	×	×							×	×	×										×	×	×		Congo
												×	×	×								×	×	×			Costa Rica
		×	×	×																			×	×	×		Côte d'Ivoire
				×	×	×										×	×	×			×	×	×				Cuba
							×	×	×																		Cyprus
																								×	×	×	Czech Republic[b]
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Denmark
											×	×	×	×	×	×											Djibouti
						×	×	×																			Dominican Republic
			×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×							Ecuador
		×	×	×										×	×	×						×	×	×			Egypt
																											El Salvador
		×	×	×	×			×	×	×										×	×	×					Ethiopia
		×	×						×	×	×																Fiji
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Finland
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			France
			×	×	×									×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	Gabon
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Germany
×							×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×			Ghana
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Greece
		×	×																								Guatemala
		×	×										×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×						Guinea
																								×	×	×	Guyana
×	×												×	×	×												Haiti
×	×					×	×	×																			Hungary
													×	×	×												Iceland
		×				×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		India
		×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			Indonesia
		×	×	×	×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×							Iran (Islamic Republic of)
					×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×								Iraq
							×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×			Ireland
×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					Italy
		×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×		Jamaica

---

[b] Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia were admitted to membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States. Czechoslovakia was a member in 1946, 1947, 1950-1952, 1954-1956, 1963-1968, 1974-1977 and 1989-1991.

	Years																									
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Japan															×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	
Jordan																×	×	×								
Kenya																									×	×
Kuwait																						×	×	×		
Lebanon	×	×	×	×																						×
Lesotho																										
Liberia																										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							×	×	×	
Luxembourg																				×	×	×				
Madagascar																										×
Malawi																										
Malaysia																										×
Mali																										
Malta																										
Mauritania																										
Mexico					×	×	×					×	×	×								×	×	×		
Mongolia																										
Morocco																					×	×	×			
Mozambique																										
Nepal																										
Netherlands	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×											
New Zealand		×	×	×										×	×	×										×
Nicaragua																										
Niger																										×
Nigeria																										
Norway	×	×							×	×	×													×	×	×
Oman																										
Pakistan					×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×
Panama																					×	×	×			
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay																										
Peru	×	×	×	×	×	×														×	×	×			×	×
Philippines						×	×	×													×	×	×			
Poland			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×									
Portugal																										
Qatar																										

Years																											
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*Member States*
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Japan
		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					×	×	×	Jordan
×		×	×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×								Kenya
																				×	×	×					Kuwait
×	×										×	×	×											×	×	×	Lebanon
						×	×	×								×	×	×									Lesotho
		×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×									Liberia
								×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×				Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
											×	×	×										×	×	×		Luxembourg
×	×																			×	×	×					Madagascar
								×	×	×																	Malawi
×	×			×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×		Malaysia
	×	×	×							×	×	×															Mali
						×	×	×																			Malta
					×	×	×																				Mauritania
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×				Mexico
	×	×	×																								Mongolia
							×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Morocco
														×	×	×											Mozambique
								×	×	×																	Nepal
	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Netherlands
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×								New Zealand
									×	×	×						×	×	×					×	×	×	Nicaragua
×	×																×	×	×								Niger
				×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×				Nigeria
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Norway
															×	×	×										Oman
		×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×			Pakistan
														×	×	×											Panama
												×	×	×													Papua New Guinea
																						×	×	×			Paraguay
×			×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×						Peru
					×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×		Philippines
×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		Poland
				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Portugal
										×	×	×															Qatar

	Years																									
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Republic of Korea																										
Romania																				×	×	×				
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda																										
Saint Lucia																										
Saudi Arabia																										
Senegal																	×	×	×							
Sierra Leone																			×	×	×	×	×	×		
Somalia																										
South Africa																										
Spain														×	×	×										
Sri Lanka																									×	×
Sudan													×	×	×									×	×	×
Suriname																										
Swaziland																										
Sweden						×	×	×													×	×	×			
Syrian Arab Republic																										
Thailand																										
Togo																										
Trinidad and Tobago																										
Tunisia																									×	×
Turkey		×	×	×				×	×	×												×	×	×		
Uganda																										
Ukraine	×																									
United Arab Emirates																										
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania																			×	×	×	×	×	×		
United States of America	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay						×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×
Venezuela		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×			
Yemen																										
Yugoslavia	×							×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×
Zaire																										×
Zambia																										
Zimbabwe																										

Years																											
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	Member States
																					×	×	×				Republic of Korea
		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Romania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Russian Federation
					×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×							Rwanda
										×	×	×															Saint Lucia
											×	×	×			×	×	×									Saudi Arabia
		×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×			Senegal
											×	×	×	×	×	×											Sierra Leone
					×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×						Somalia
																							×	×	×		South Africa
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Spain
×												×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				Sri Lanka
					×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×		Sudan
											×	×	×							×	×	×					Suriname
										×	×	×								×	×	×					Swaziland
		×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Sweden
					×	×	×							×	×	×			×	×	×						Syrian Arab Republic
		×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Thailand
				×	×	×													×	×	×			×	×	×	Togo
	×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×						Trinidad and Tobago
×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×					×	×	×	Tunisia
		×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Turkey
	×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×		Uganda
					×	×	×										×	×	×		×	×	×				Ukraine
						×	×	×																			United Arab Emirates
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
						×	×	×														×	×	×			United Republic of Tanzania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		United States of America
															×	×	×										Uruguay
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×			Venezuela
		×	×	×	×																						Yemen
		×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						Yugoslavia
×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				Zaire
		×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×								Zambia
													×	×	×							×	×	×			Zimbabwe

Annex VI
States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	Botswana	17 October 1966
Albania	14 December 1955	Brazil	24 October 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984
Andorra	28 July 1993	Bulgaria	14 December 1955
Angola	1 December 1976	Burkina Faso	20 September 1960
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Burundi	18 September 1962
Argentina	24 October 1945	Cambodia	14 December 1955
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cameroon	20 September 1960
Australia	1 November 1945	Canada	9 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955	Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Chad	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Chile	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	China	24 October 1945
Barbados	9 December 1966	Colombia	5 November 1945
Belarus	24 October 1945	Comoros	12 November 1975
Belgium	27 December 1945	Congo	20 September 1960
Belize	25 September 1981	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Croatia	22 May 1992
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Cuba	24 October 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Cyprus	20 September 1960

Member States	*Date of admission*
Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Denmark	24 October 1945
Djibouti	20 September 1977
Dominica	18 December 1978
Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Ecuador	21 December 1945
Egypt	24 October 1945
El Salvador	24 October 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Eritrea	28 May 1993
Estonia	17 September 1991
Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Fiji	13 October 1970
Finland	14 December 1955
France	24 October 1945
Gabon	20 September 1960
Gambia	21 September 1965
Georgia	31 July 1992
Germany	18 September 1973
Ghana	8 March 1957
Greece	25 October 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974
Guatemala	21 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974
Guyana	20 September 1966
Haiti	24 October 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945
Hungary	14 December 1955
Iceland	19 November 1946
India	30 October 1945
Indonesia	28 September 1950
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945
Iraq	21 December 1945
Ireland	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949
Italy	14 December 1955
Jamaica	18 September 1962
Japan	18 December 1956
Jordan	14 December 1955
Kazakstan	2 March 1992
Kenya	16 December 1963
Kuwait	14 May 1963
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Latvia	17 September 1991
Lebanon	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966
Liberia	2 November 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990
Lithuania	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Madagascar	20 September 1960
Malawi	1 December 1964

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Philippines	24 October 1945
Maldives	21 September 1965	Poland	24 October 1945
Mali	28 September 1960	Portugal	14 December 1955
Malta	1 December 1964	Qatar	21 September 1971
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Mauritania	27 October 1961	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Mauritius	24 April 1968	Romania	14 December 1955
Mexico	7 November 1945	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Monaco	28 May 1993	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Mongolia	27 October 1961	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Morocco	12 November 1956	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Mozambique	16 September 1975	Samoa	15 December 1976
Myanmar	19 April 1948	San Marino	2 March 1992
Namibia	23 April 1990	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975
Nepal	14 December 1955	Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
Netherlands	10 December 1945	Senegal	28 September 1960
New Zealand	24 October 1945	Seychelles	21 September 1976
Nicaragua	24 October 1945	Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Niger	20 September 1960	Singapore	21 September 1965
Nigeria	7 October 1960	Slovakia	19 January 1993
Norway	27 November 1945	Slovenia	22 May 1992
Oman	7 October 1971	Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Pakistan	30 September 1947	Somalia	20 September 1960
Palau	15 December 1994	South Africa	7 November 1945
Panama	13 November 1945	Spain	14 December 1955
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975	Sri Lanka	14 December 1955
Paraguay	24 October 1945	Sudan	12 November 1956
Peru	31 October 1945	Suriname	4 December 1975

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Swaziland	24 September 1968	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Sweden	19 November 1946	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	United States of America	24 October 1945
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Thailand	16 December 1946	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Togo	20 September 1960	Venezuela	15 November 1945
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Tunisia	12 November 1956	Yemen	30 September 1947
Turkey	24 October 1945	Yugoslavia	24 October 1945
Turkmenistan	2 March 1992	Zaire	20 September 1960
Uganda	25 October 1962	Zambia	1 December 1964
Ukraine	24 October 1945	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971		

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

Annex VII
Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	154
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	84
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	18 (a)
Board of Auditors	18 (c)
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	113 (a)
Committee against Torture	113 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	17 (c)
Committee on Conferences	18 (g)
Committee on Contributions	18 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	113 (a)
Committee on Information	87
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	152
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	106
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	111
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	83
Committee on the Rights of the Child	109
Council of the United Nations University	100 (a)
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Human Rights Committee	113 (a)
International Civil Service Commission	18 (f)

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-first regular session of the General Assembly

Organ	*Item in the present document*
International Court of Justice	15 (c)
International Law Commission	17 (a)
Investments Committee	18 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	18 (h)
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	86
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	153
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	19
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	85
Trade and Development Board	97 (a)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	18 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	151
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	125
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	82
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	84
World Food Council	17 (b)
